

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 48.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1897.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Andy Bolger was down from Minocqua last week.

Men's 50¢ winter caps at the Cash Department Store for 25¢.

Geo. L. Olson was down from Munising last week on business.

John W. Ferdon, of Hazelhurst, was here on business last Saturday.

Hugh McLean was at Interior, Mich., the first of the week on business.

Race on prices. Who wins? Those who buy from the Cash Department Store.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Beers made a trip to Minneapolis and St. Paul Monday evening.

Rev. Geo. C. Haun, of Madison, delivered the address at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

Joe Nathan was in town over Sunday. He is putting in 2,000,000 feet of logs at his camp at Conover.

M. J. O'Reilly was over to Minneapolis and St. Paul on business for the Brown Bros. Lumber Co. last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Kemp returned last Friday from Germantown, Ohio, where they were called by the death of Mr. Kemp's father.

Chas. Steel, yard foreman for the Yawkey Lumber Co., at Hazelhurst, was in the city last week. The New North acknowledges a pleasant call.

There may be others who are selling dry goods as cheap as we are but we don't know them.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

The fire company answered two alarms last Saturday in short order. Neither were of a serious character, and were sent in by reason of burning chimneys.

Snow fell to the depth of eight inches last Saturday night, and caused rejoicing in the hearts of the small loggers who have been greatly inconvenienced for want of it.

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, an hard wood for sale. Those wishing anything in the wood line can leave orders at Crane & Fenlon's and he will attend to them.

E. R. LeFevere was down from Tomahawk Lake Monday. He says that orders for lumber have been mighty good with his concern up to the first of the month when they disappeared almost altogether.

Teams have been in great demand here the past week. J. O. Moen, of the Nelson Lumber & Boom Co., at Hibbard, purchased two teams here Saturday. Edwards & Bertrand also purchased two for their camp near Malvern the same day.

Dr. Derdiger, the well known oculist and optician, will be at the Rapids House, Rhinelander, Feb. 2, (one day only). Glasses fitted in the most complicated cases of defective eyesight. Diseases of eyes cured in a few treatments and examinations free. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The thermometer got down to twenty-eight below zero Tuesday morning and never made an effort. The weather moderated considerably before noon, however, and it looks as though if we get any of those long straight pulls at the cold they will have to come late anyway.

Marathon county has begun to move in the matter of growing beets for sugar making in that locality. It is time to move here. There should be a full and thorough trial of the scheme here the coming spring and if this county shows, as it undoubtedly will, that there can be profitable time, money and labor expended in that direction, then a move to get the farmers a home market for their beets can be secured. There is money in it for the farmer, for the people, as it will employ many men, and no industry will more rapidly clear up the county and make it better in both points of wealth and population. There should be some concerted movement begin now.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." and decent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store.

C. L. Giltam, the Wausau land looker, was in town last week.

Men's undressed kid glove worth 75¢ and \$1.00 for 40¢ at the Cash Department Store.

Miss Lizzie Clark, of Wauconea, Mich., is in the city visiting her brother, Mr. W. A. Clark.

BOY WANTED—To learn blacksmith's trade. Apply at shop of Rogers & Losie.

Mrs. Ed. Clearey, of Antigo, visited with the family of B. W. McCord in this city last week.

S. H. Bowman was over from Minneapolis last week looking up lumber stocks in this vicinity.

Will Shaffer secured the contract for hauling the logs of S. G. Tuttle, from the latter's homestead to the landing.

A nine pound baby girl put in its appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gust. Swedberg last Tuesday.

Miss Marie Johnson, daughter of Editor R. H. Johnson, of Wausau, is the guest of the Misses Alban this week.

A. B. Crane, a lumberman from Oshkosh, was here on business connected with the lumber industry Tuesday.

The entertainment at the Baptist church last Friday evening was well attended and netted the committee in charge a tidy sum.

The dancing school and specials accompanying them which are held every Thursday night are a great success socially and financially.

Mrs. Frank Mayo and children left Monday for Aberdeen, Miss., where they will reside in the future. Mr. Mayo having located in that city.

Mrs. Charles and Miss Emma Fenlon, of Weyauwega, mother and sister of W. W. Fenlon, arrived in the city last Friday for a visit with himself and family.

Robert Blackburn, of Milwaukee, has been in the city this week looking after the shipments of some lumber from the Brown-Robbins yard. He is handling a good deal of stock from here this season and reports that trade is picking up all over the southern part of the state.

Rev. D. C. Savage, who for so long a time filled the pulpit at the M. E. church in this city, and later at Sturgeon Bay, passed through here Friday on his way to Minocqua, where he will spend the balance of the winter, returning here for a brief sojourn in the spring. In health Mr. Savage is much improved and his many friends are pleased to note the fact.

J. O. Moen left Monday night for Nelsonville, Portage Co., where he attended the funeral of Jerome Nelson, who died at his home in that place Sunday, of Bright's disease. Mr. Nelson was one of the members of the Nelson Lumber & Boom Co., of Hibbard, this county, and was a man of prominence in his community. He was born in Attica, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1829, and was a member of the legislature from his district in 1876. Large delegations from Stevens Point, Antwerp and Waupaca attended the funeral, which was held at Nelsonville Wednesday.

It is quite likely that one or two young men from this city will compete in the examination to take place on the 22d, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to West Point from this congressional district. The examination will be held at Marshfield, and the board of examiners consists of ex-Gov. W. H. Upham, Captain Telford, of Nellville, and Doctor Treffitt, of Wausau. Whichever one of the boys secures the best standing at this examination will be recommended by Congressman Stewart to the West Point school. Then if he is able to keep up with his studies he will receive an education and drilling which falls to the lot of but few.

Leander Choate and Thomas Daly, of Oshkosh, were here Monday and Tuesday looking after their banking interests. They are heavy stockholders in the First National and are otherwise interested in this locality. If there is any one thing that this city can well be proud of it is its banking interests. Both the National and the Merchants State are conservatively run and soundly conducted institutions which not only make money for their stockholders but are a great benefit to the business public. There is never any fear about either one of the Rhinelander banks.

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B. F. Sweet was in the city the first of the week.

N. L. Alderson was up from Merrill Saturday.

H. P. Maynard, of Wausau, was here Tuesday.

John Laer, of Three Lakes, was in the city Tuesday.

A. W. Shelton was at McNaughton Tuesday on business.

G. W. Ricketts, a lumber buyer of Minnetonka, was here last week.

Sept. Willard, of the "Soo," was in the city Tuesday on business.

Allan D. Conover, the Madison architect, was in the city the first of the week.

Chas. LaForge, of Rockford, Ill., is here looking after his lumbering interests this week.

Deputy Revenue Collector Pankow, of Marshfield, transacted business in our city last Saturday.

Fred. Peikari returned Tuesday from St. Point where he had been visiting relatives and old friends.

Nels Everson, a clerk in the Cash Department Store, went to Wausau yesterday for a two weeks' visit.

For SALE—Yoke of cattle, weight about 400. Cheap for cash. Call on Felix Dolan, Rhinelander, Wis. At

Frank Davis left last night for Brookville, Pa., where he has been engaged as head sawyer for a large mill firm there.

A. S. Badger and A. L. Jackson, of the firm of Badger & Jackson, lumber dealers, Chicago, were in Rhinelander last week. The firm is largely interested in the lumber trade in this city.

A. D. Smith, formerly in the planing and steam fitting business in this city, but for the past two months a sufferer from lung trouble, left Monday night for Marquette, his former home. From there he will go to Albuquerque, N. M., where he intends to remain until spring, in the hope that the climate will better his condition. His friends here wish for him a speedy recovery.

Word was received by H. G. Hunter, superintendent of the Kirk Box Factory, Monday, of the death of Earl H. Weaver, of this city, and Miss Louise M. Menier, of Centralia, the Rev. Reynolds, of the latter place, the Rev. Kirk, son of Jas. S. Kirk, at the Paxton Hotel in that city.

The death was entirely unexpected by Mr. Kirk's friends, and although every effort was put forth to save him, he never rallied from the attack. The fatal happening was brought about by exposure during the rainy weather, causing heart failure. Mr. Hunter was shocked by the news as he had just returned from Chicago where he had been in company with the young man, no signs of illness being then manifest. The factory here was shut down until after the funeral which took place at Chicago yesterday.

We learn as we are going to press that Rev. J. H. Chandler, of the Union Congregational church, has received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Owatonna, Minn. This is one of the strongest Congregational churches in Minnesota outside of the Twin Cities, and is in the general region of Mr. Chandler's associations before coming to Rhinelander. The call is in many ways an attractive one, but Mr. Chandler has not reached a decision as to his action in the matter. It is hoped by the many friends of Rev. Chandler and family that his decision will not be to sever his connection with the Union church.

WANTED—100 cords of cedar shingle bolts, fifty inches long.

STEVEN'S LUMBER CO.

W. L. Martin, general freight agent of the Soo Line, was in the city Tuesday looking after the road's interests here. Mr. Martin is one of the most popular men connected with any railroad in the Northwest and he has hosts of friends in Rhinelander. Moreover he is always on the lookout to do the place a favor if he can.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Cole, Cholera and Bronchitis Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold at Palace Drug Store."

CO. SECY.—COR. SECY.

Getting Down to Business.

The lumbermen at Rhinelander have awakened to the fact that their timber supply on the Wisconsin river is fast disappearing and have taken the proper method in hand to place themselves in direct connection by rail with the pine forests in Vilas county by giving C. A. Goodyear \$20,000 in county bonds to continue his standard gauge branch of the C. M. & St. P. Ry from Camp Josie to this city. Negotiations have been pending for some time and at the last meeting of the county board they accepted the proposition and passed the ordinance giving Mr. Goodyear that amount of bonds. The road will be built as early in the coming spring as the weather will permit. This new line forms a direct connection with the C. M. & St. P. system, and Mr. Goodyear has secured the right of way through all of the lumber yards and manufacturing plants in Rhinelander and has caused the entire line to be surveyed. The contract is open at any time now for bids from contractors. It is necessary to construct about ten miles to complete the branch and when completed it will be ready to bring logs to Rhinelander mills from any point on the St. Paul system north of Tomahawk City to be cut into lumber and hauled the lumber back to the St. Paul tracks. As Rhinelander's annual lumber cut is about one hundred million feet, this new line will be no small factor to its shipping facilities.

The new road will also have a big local business, there being located along its line about four hundred and fifty million feet of virgin pine, the owners of which are just commencing to cut, viz: Alexander Stewart Lumber Co., H. H. Foster, Merrill Lumber Co. and C. A. Goodyear and U. S. Lumber Co., these firms owning about one half of this big body of timber. The benefits to Rhinelander can hardly be estimated. This city will be the natural headquarters for the army of men employed, and passenger and freight trains will make daily trips over the new line.

WEAVER-MENIER.

Sunday, January 16, at Centralia, Wis., occurred the marriage of Mr. Earl H. Weaver, of this city, and Miss Louise M. Menier, of Centralia, the Rev. Reynolds, of the latter place, performing the ceremony. The newly wedded couple arrived in Rhinelander Wednesday morning and will make this city their home, the groom holding a responsible position with the firm of Spafford & Cole. They will for the present reside at the Alpine Hotel, until a suitable residence can be secured.

W. C. T. U. Annual Report for 1896.

The following is a brief report of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union of this city for the year 1896. Amount of money taken in during year, \$125.54. Amount of money paid out during year, \$118.27, of which \$20 was to the Eau Claire "Home" for girls. Distributed 67,158 pp. of English, German and Scandinavian literature in camps. In the city, in the jail and almshouse. Fifteen articles bearing on our lines of work were sent to press. Received state banner for largest increase of membership from May, 1895, to May, 1896. Sacks containing needles, thread, yarn, etc., and also a testament were sent to camps. Wood, food and bedding have been sent to fifty or more families. Employment has been found for a few men. Gospel meetings have been held at jail. Have held three parlor meetings. Red Letter days, Washington's Birthday and Temperance Sunday. The former observed by union service in Congregational church, subject, Christian Patriotism. The latter observed by appropriate services in three city churches. The following petitions were circulated: For a Civil Service Ordinance, for a vote on the question of "No License" and an anti-cigarette petition.

Two delegates, Mrs. J. W. McCormick and Mrs. J. C. Wixson, represented this Union at the annual Ninth District convention held at Medford December 9, 10 and 11.

That text books on Physiology and Hygiene, approved by Mrs. Mary Hunt, are in use in our city schools is largely due to our Supt. of Scientific Instruction co-operating with the Principal of our schools in '95. It was also through the efforts of the women of this Union that the people of this city had the pleasure of hearing that widely known and interesting speaker, Mrs. Marion Baxter.

The Union contributed nearly \$100 toward the support of the Reading Rooms and though giving it now out individual w/ in its present location, it earnestly desires with the co-operation of others interested to broaden and make more of a success this particular line of work for the coming year.

CO. SECY.—COR. SECY.

A New Use for Tamarack.

Tamarack, which is a species of American larch, or Larix Occidentalis, has not become a commercial wood, to any great extent in the sense that it is not manufactured into lumber and put into the market. In certain sections where tamarack prevails, it has been used locally, and occasionally some tamarack lumber has been made and consumed. But our Norway pine answers every purpose of tamarack, generally speaking, and for what purposes Norway will not answer, hemlock will, and at a less cost.

During the last few years, more attention has been paid to hemlock in Wisconsin, and a large amount of hemlock lumber is annually put on the market. The hemlock trade began to develop several years ago, and had it not been for the decline in the consumption demand for lumber of all kinds, there is no doubt but that hemlock would have found greater favor as a building wood, and its manufacture would have been encouraged and increased.

Tamarack has been used for building purposes, but, according to a reliable authority its use has been extended in another direction. It is as a furniture wood that tamarack is now being used, and a number of the smaller Wisconsin saw mills, especially

that make hemlock lumber have disposed of considerable tamarack lumber the past season to furniture factories of Wisconsin and Michigan. Out of this wood, bedroom suites and other furniture is made and when it is finished not one purchaser out of a hundred would know but that it was oak. Tamarack bedroom suits are the latest thing, and while they are sold for oak, the users of the furniture do not know the difference.

This is practicing a deception that does not seem to be fair to the buyer of furniture, yet it is no worse than a great many deceptions practiced these days of Yankee tricks in all trades. It may lead to a further and increased manufacture of tamarack, and if it does, there are many small mills in the northwest that would be benefited thereby.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

After the Trusts.

Attorney Gen. Mylrea's movement against the Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers Association, officially known as the National Manufacturing Co., has tied up the business of the company until the 20th inst., when arguments will be heard. In his brief the Attorney General complains that delays have been forced upon him in the prosecution of this case, and he asks the court, in his brief to expedite matters as rapidly as possible.

We quote from the closing pages of the brief:

We submit that a corporation is a thing created by the sovereign power of the state. It is granted franchises and privileges on the condition that it shall exercise and use them for the benefit of the public, and not to their injury. When it wilfully neglects to do this, and fraudulently procures such franchises to be conferred upon it simply in order that it may the more effectually serve as an instrument of a gigantic trust organized to fix the prices and control the sale of products which are every-day necessities to the people, the public ought certainly to have a remedy. The only effective remedy in such case is to forfeit the charter of such corporation. To hold that the courts may not decree a forfeiture under such circumstances is to declare that the courts of this state are powerless and can furnish no remedy at all.

The defendant corporation was organized under the laws of this state in January, 1895, and by its articles of incorporation it is provided that it is to exist for a period of five years from the organization thereof. Under section 322 of the Revised Statutes, 1895

A MOVING ACCIDENT.

BY CLARENCE COOK.

"**NYHOW,**" said Celia, wishing to console me, "we shall be able to drop the Higginsons."

Celia stood before me in a dress which, as experience had taught me, implied that Celia had cleared for action. In one hand she held a paint pot, in the other a trowel. For Celia was off for a day's work upon the new house, while I was trying to write a humorous review of a scientific work upon a captured box in the old flat, sitting amid the ruins of two years' comfort.

Why we were moving I can't tell. In some vague way Celia had given me to understand that she was uncomfortable. I protested that I was happy enough where I was; whereas Celia alighted disparagingly to the stairs, the hall porter and finally the Higginsons. Then came hints of an eligible house and garden at a microscopic rent. I assumed no interest, having none. And then one morning men came upstairs in their shirt sleeves, fell upon the furniture and tore it from its moorings. I remarked to Celia that of all the happy days I had spent in my study this was not the happiest. And Celia replied that we should be able to drop the Higginsons.

"It would certainly be jolly not to see the Higginsons again," I said. "But this is a high price to pay for the pleasure."

Celia looked round, and, finding a coal scuttle which the men in shirt sleeves had overlooked, sat down upon it to explain.

"Everyone should move—well—once every two years," said Celia.

I laid down my pen and looked inquiringly.



"WE SHALL BE ABLE TO DROP THE HIGGINSONS."

"For one thing it means clearing up," said Celia, looking triumphantly round my raged apartment. "Think of the amount of rubbish one accumulates. Now you can weed it all out when you move, because it's not worth taking away. This room was simply awful, wasn't it? Crammed with things you'll never want—and never use again."

Celia gave a nod of victory. I shook my head slowly, and, I think partially.

"I shall never absolutely want them," I said, "but—well—they were company."

"Pouf!" said Celia. And there was silence for the space of half a minute.

"Anyhow, the Higginsons are not company," said Celia. And there's another advantage in moving. You and out fresh cards. And people who don't get invitations to the new house have no right to come."

"Then, socially speaking, we start again," I said.

"Exactly," said Celia, welcoming my flash of intelligence. "I am only going to ask the people we really want. I've got the list in my pocket."

"You haven't cut out Martin, I hope. Celia had never said she disliked Martin Howard; but I had my suspicions, and did not intend to be parted from my best friend."

"Oh, no! of course you'll ask Mr. Howard," said Celia, graciously. "And I'm going to have fresh servants."

"Just as Jane is beginning to comprehend my little ways," I murmured.

"Jane," said Celia, "is beginning to consider herself necessary to us. It is a great mistake to keep a servant so long that she becomes necessary to you."

"Is it not rather a mistake," I suggested, modestly, "to send away a servant when she has become necessary?"

"You don't understand," said Celia. "I am determined to get rid of Jane and the cook. And we must have a boy. There is so much more to do in a house than in a flat. I shall begin looking out for fresh servants at once. Oh, dear! I must be going; there are such heaps of things to do."

Celia rose from the coal-scuttle and

gathered up the paint pot and the trowel. I resumed my pen. At the door Celia hesitated.

"I don't know," she said, slowly, "how I'm ever to get anything done. And I want to ask some people for this day week. Just a few people—those we want to know, you know."

"I suppose," I said, doubtfully, laying down my pen again, "that I really ought to do something to help eh?"

Celia frowned thoughtfully.

"You're so silly," she said. "You can't even drive in a nail, or—oh! I'll tell you what you might do. You might just write notes to the people we want. I have the list in my pocket. You can write, can't you? Just little, friendly notes, saying I shall be at home between four-thirty and seven."

Celia dived into her pocket, bringing forth a handkerchief, a latchkey, a pair of gloves, a small box of chocolate creams, a reel of cotton, some hairpins and a memorandum book. This last she handed to me.

"You'll find the names and addresses there," she said. "Good-bye. There's a good boy."

I turned to my task. From the list I gathered that Celia had dropped the Higginsons, as well as several others of our old friends, some of whom I liked well enough. Martin's name was missing. But I meant to write to him on my own account.

It was rather difficult to devise the proper form for the notes. Many of the ladies who gather about Celia's "at home" days are quite unknown to me, and a glance showed me that several of the names on the list were strange ones. You can hardly write informal notes to people you don't know. However, I finally succeeded in inventing a sufficiently colorless formula, simply indicating that Celia would be glad to see so-and-so next Tuesday between four-thirty and seven. By the time Celia returned to dinner the notes were written and posted, and I had finished my humorous review. Though tired and dishevelled, Celia complimented me on my industry.

"It will be such a relief," she said, "to know only the nice people that we—that we know."

Tuesday came; and Celia, after superluncheon exertion, was ready for it. I had begged Martin to come early to support me, and, like a good fellow, he came

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—She—"Mr. Fyface is such a witty man!" He—"To be sure. His mouth itself is a funny crack!"—Cincinnati Enquirer

—People who spend the least money at the opera house, usually kick if they don't get the best seat when they do go.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat

—"Papa, why do burglars always have low brows?" "So they won't have any trouble in crawling through coal-holes and transoms."—Chicago Record

—He—"Did Westside make a favorable impression when he called the other night?" She—"Not particularly so—for himself. He accidentally set down on his hat."—Buffalo Times

—"Oh, children, you are so noisy today. Can't you be a little quieter and better?" "Now, grandma, you must be a little considerate, and not scold us. You see, if it wasn't for you we wouldn't be a grandma at all!"—Tit-tits

—Mr. Ireland—"This book on swimming is very useful in sudden emergencies." Mrs. Ireland—"Is it?" Mr. Ireland—"I should say so. If you are drowning turn to page 103, and there you'll see how to save yourself!"—Tit-tits

—Unwritten History.—It was beginning to look like rain. "Noah," called out the usurer who had accommodated the ark-builder with a small loan, "when are you going to settle that little account?" "I think," replied Noah, putting his head out of a window in the side of the vessel and scanning the heavens, "I shall be able to liquidate fully in about 40 days." And he drew his head in again.—Chicago Tribune

—"Jack," said Mrs. Snaggs to her husband, "how do you spell chrysanthemum?" "I don't think I would put any chrysanthemums in a letter if I were you," replied Mr. Snaggs. "They will make the letter overweight." "Oh, if you don't know how to spell it, you needn't try." "Who said I didn't know how to spell it?" "Well, how do you spell it?" "The right way." And Mr. Snaggs resumed his perusal of the evening paper.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph

SEEKS SCIENTISTS.

They Are Asked to Experiment with a New Cancer Cure.

One of the greatest triumphs of the medicine of the future will be the discovery of a cure for cancer. M. Denisenko, a Russian doctor, on the strength of investigations he has made, earnestly entreats the medical profession to experiment upon the sap of the wortwort Chelidonium majus, as a possible remedy for the treatment of this frightful scourge. The sap of the plant is widely used in Russia, as it is in other countries, for making warts disappear. Dr. Denisenko has found that after prolonged use in very small doses a preparation of the sap, administered internally, causes cancer growths to disappear. He has published a paper, illustrated by photographs, in which the history of seven cases of cancer are given, four being cases of external growths in such places of the body as rendered surgical operations of no use, and three cases internal growths in the esophagus and the stomach. From the photographs it would seem that the effects of the internal treatment especially are simply astonishing. The growths have totally disappeared. The growth in the esophagus was formerly so great that the patient could swallow liquid food only; he can now swallow chopped meat, bread and hard-boiled eggs. This is said to be the first case on scientific record of cancer growth being expelled by the use of internal remedies only. Of course, the growths may reappear. It is to settle this question that Dr. Denisenko specially appeals to his colleagues for cooperation. Another essential point is that the Chelidonium sap contains two deadly alkaloids, chelidonium and sanguinaria, and it has to be proved whether its continued use, even in small doses, will not tell in the long run.—Cincinnati Enquirer

The Queen's Telephonist.

A new office has just been inaugurated at Windsor castle in connection with the household of the queen. It is that of court telephonist, and the responsibility of the position may be conceived when it is borne in mind that the queen does not herself speak over the telephone or place her ear to the receiver, deputing that to the newly appointed court telephonist, who, accordingly, becomes initiated into every secret and confidential matter that passes over the wire between her majesty and her ministers and officials.

The court telephonist, who will rank with Mr. Riley, the court telegraphist,

is a son of the late Gen. Sir George Maude, known to so many American tourists in London as superintendent of the royal stables and crown equerry.

Young Mr. Maude, who is a relative of Lord Montaig, has for some time past been attached in a secretarial capacity to the office of Sir Fleetwood Edwards,

keeper of her majesty's private purse.

The latter's colleague, Sir Arthur Biggs,

private secretary to the queen, by the by, has become such an enthusiast

about the bicycle that he insists on us-

ing it even for conveying himself a few hundred yards from one part of the castle to the other.—London Letter

Coffee in Pill Form.

Take a pill from your pocket, drop it into a cup of hot water and in the twinkling of an eye you have coffee as black as your hat and as strong as you can drink it. That sounds like a fairy tale, but it is true. This new preparation of caffeine, which is to do away with all the boiling and clarifying and fuss, which makes the coffee barely worth making, has just been discovered by two chemists. If their expectations are realized the making of coffee will be simply the matter of a compound pellet, containing the coffee ingredients, along with the milk and sugar.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Austrians were originally the Oesterreichers or inhabitants of the Eastern Empire.

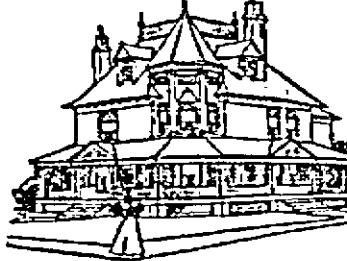
WOMAN AND HOME.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

Copyright, 1898, by Herbert G. Chivers, Architect, St. Louis, Mo.

In residence work, gray and granite-faced brick are becoming popular on account of their wearing qualities, and while these brick are light in color, they do not seem to easily discolored by dust and smoke.

For roofing material, the unfailing varieties of sea-green slate are taking the place of the gloomy dark kind. Light colors in architectural structures of any kind have a tendency to enlarge and lighten the appearance. This is quite noticeable in a building that is newly painted with a light shade of paint. With the light-colored bricks, slate and terra cotta, the architect now



PERSPECTIVE AND FLOOR PLANS.

has a perfect combination of materials at hand that can be used without making a building unnecessarily expensive.

The accompanying design of a city house is designed for a corner lot, with a large veranda on the two street sides. The entrance is through a tiled and marble wainscoted vestibule 5x7 feet in size. The rooms on the first floor include reception room, parlor, library, dining room and kitchen. The second story has five chambers and bathroom. The bathroom is tiled with large glazed tile in a colonial design and the plumbing is of the very best.

The servants' quarters in the attic consist of two large chambers and a storage room.

Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; attic, 3 feet.

Exterior treatment: Foundation, stone; first and second stories, gray brick; roof covered with sea-green slate, trimming white.

Interior finish: Two coat plaster, white finish, yellow pine flooring in parlor and all rooms above the first floor, reception room, hall and dining room, floored with quartered oak and polished; kitchen floors of maple.

Doors and casings: Parlor ivory white, reception room and hall quartered white oak; all other rooms select heart pine.

Cost, \$6,500 to \$7,500, according to location.

CURED OF JEALOUSY.

A Sight of the Suspected Rival Produced Perfect Confidence.

They are old friends, and sometimes when husbands are out of the way they meet for a long, confidential talk, such as they used to have when they were girls.

They had one the other day, and in the midst of it one of them said:

"You know I've been married eight years—it doesn't seem so long, but it really is. Well, the truth is, that all that time I've been jealous of the woman to whom my husband was engaged before I ever saw him."

"You goose, why he is a devoted husband? Why on earth?"

"Yes, I know now I was silly, but I just couldn't help it. Many a night I lay awake thinking about it. Why, every time the dinner wasn't good, I'd imagine he was thinking that she'd give him a better one. O, I can't tell you all the things I thought. Sometimes I just wanted to die and be out of it."

"Just you—"

"Yes; then, I just wouldn't die and let her perhaps have the pleasure of using my visiting cards, wearing my jewelry, and maybe even making him think me a tyrant for not allowing him to smoke in the parlor! But that is all over now; I am cured forever."

"O, I suppose you spoke to your husband and found that there was no cause for jealousy."

"No; I didn't say anything to him, he thinks enough of himself, as it is—a man's vanity has to be kept down if you want to save your own."

"Then, if you haven't spoken to your husband on the subject, how do you know there is no cause for jealousy?"

"I've seen the woman!"—Chicago Tribune.

Nut Sandwiches with Cider.

Nut sandwiches are excellent served with cider. The cider should not be too sweet, or it will not be agreeable with the flavor of the nuts. For the filling of the sandwiches use one-half of almonds chopped very fine and the other two parts of hickory nuts and English walnuts in equal proportions. Put very little butter on the thin slices of bread, sprinkle with salt and then with a very little grated mild cheese.

Most Nut Rice Pudding.

The archbishop of Paris prohibits his clergy from riding the wheel on the ground that "it is incompatible with ecclesiastical dignity, calculated to lower the rider in the estimation of the faithful and expose him to the taunts and mockerys of the infidel."

Fashionable Color Mixture.

Hyacinth-blue and a certain pale rose shade of mauve is a very fashionable French color mixture, and as a rule it is a becoming one. Milliners especially favor the combination.

FLOWERS FOR WEARING.

Floral Selection Is Part of the Fine Art of Dressing.

People who are fond of wearing flowers for personal decoration might well give the subject a little thought before proceeding to ornament themselves indiscriminately with blossoms. To cut all colors and varieties for this purpose destroys one's individuality in a way that is very disappointing indeed.

As a rule, light delicate colors and white should be assumed by blondes, while to brunettes are relegated the dark, rich shades and brilliant colors. In addition to this, flowers having long, flexible stems and pendulous, drooping blossoms should be selected. Geranium flowers are very pretty in the window, or on beds outside, but a bunch of them placed to the corsage does not impress one as being very artistic. The same may be said of all flowers that bloom in close heads or masses.

Of course, the first choice with most women is roses, and, if these are cut with a good long stem, their arrangement upon the dress is a simple matter.

Roses, however, cannot be had at all times, and it is well to know of a few other flowers that are, almost, if not quite, their equal in the matter of personal decoration.

The graceful pendulous blossoms of the abutilon, or flowering maple, make lovely corsage bouquets.

The rich, bright reds and clear yellows, that have lately been added to the list of varieties, are very handsome, and can be effectively worn by blonde or brunettes.

Perhaps the next best choice are the blossoms of the fuchsia. They are very graceful in pose, but care should be taken that they harmonize with the costume worn, as most fuchsias show two distinct colors in their flowers.

Last, but not least, I may mention the blossoms of the sweet pea—for how many beautiful arrangements can be made of them! From boutonnieres, consisting of but two or three flowers, two delicate, softly shaded, self colors, and one deep, rich flower of velvety darkness, an odd leaf or two of cool pale green, and a saucy curling tendril to the corsage bouquets, in which the delicate flowers float, like a Levy of bright butterflies, the leaves and tendrils and long-stemmed blossoms drooping and nestling along the curve to the waist.

Housekeeper.

NEAT CENTER CLOTH.

The Delft Craze Has at Last Invaded the Fancy Work Domain.

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HIS FLYING CAT.

BY W. L. ALDEN.

"Sparrows," said the colonel, "may be very upright, respectable, middle-class birds so long as they stay in England, but when they emigrate to America, they are no better than the average of our working classes. Some meddling idiot brought a lot of sparrows to the states some ten or fifteen years ago, expecting they would kill all the worms on the fruit trees. They hadn't been in the country six months when they took the ground that they were as good as the best of our swell birds, and that they considered that killing worms was a degrading kind of labor fit only for blackbirds and crows. So they took to living on wheat, and strawberries, and cherries, and they multiplied so fast that they are the worst curse that the farmer and the fruit grower ever had."

"Prof. Van Wagener and I were discussing the sparrow question one day, and I was complaining of the inefficiency of the American cat. Our cats are about as wide-awake and as monarchial can as you can produce, but they can't catch a single sparrow. I've known ambitious cats who set out to catch sparrows, and who wasted away to mere skeletons, and died of weakness through watching for sparrows from dawn to darkness, and never once getting within ten feet of one. As a general rule I don't have much sympathy for cats, but the insulting language that sparrows use when they see a cat laying for them, and the aggravating way in which they will just over the cat's head, or maybe hit the cat over the tail with their wings, is more than any cat can be expected to bear."

"The trouble is," said Van Wagener, "that the cat isn't a flying animal and the sparrow is. The sparrow's native element is the air, and you can't expect a cat to catch a sparrow so long as the cat can't fly."

"That's true," said I, "but it doesn't help out of difficulty. Cats weren't made with wings, and neither you nor I can invent a new model of cat that will be able to fly, and to catch sparrows on the wing."

"Don't be too sure of that," said the professor. "Science has improved everything that it has put its hand to, and I see no reason why science shouldn't improve cats. A flying cat would supply a great public want, for she would kill off the sparrows as easily as she kills off the mice. I've half a mind to try the experiment of inventing a flying cat."

"All right," said I. "When you get your flying cat finished just notify me, and I'll come and see her fly. Then, if you are going in for improving animals, perhaps you will invent a cat that can sing like a nightingale. The present style of singing among cats is disgraceful. They haven't any more idea of music than a Chinaman."

"Well, the professor buckled down to business, and from his daily interviews with his private cat, and the consequent scratches that diversified his good old scientific countenance, I judged that he was doing his best to make a cat that would fly. Before the six weeks were up he sent me a note inviting me to come round to his house at two o'clock the next afternoon to see the first successful flying cat that had ever been invented. I needn't say that I went. I had assisted at the birth of dozens of Van Wagener's inventions, and I had generally found that the presence of a man with experience in the treatment of accidents was a handy thing so far as the professor was concerned."

"You know, colonel," said he, "my method as an inventor. I ask myself what is needed in some particular purpose, and then I proceed to supply the need. Most people think that an inventor has ideas come to him all of a sudden, in a supernatural sort of way; but that is all nonsense. Inventing is a business, like any other, and any intelligent man can learn it. Now, when I saw that the reason why cats don't catch sparrows is that they can't fly after the bird, I saw what was wanted was a flying cat, and I proceeded to invent one. Here I have a small balloon. This I fix to that cat of mine, and when it is inflated it will just support the weight of the cat in the air. Then you see this pair of paddle-wheels. They are to be fixed one on each side of the cat, and are to be driven by a small electrical engine. The balloon floats the cat and the paddle-wheels propel her. In order to steer the cat I fix a flat piece of tin to the extremity of her tail. When she sees a sparrow her instinct will make her swish her tail from one side to the other, and her attention being fastened on catching the bird, she will unconsciously work her tail in such a way as to steer her directly towards it."

"It wasn't an easy job to rig up Van Wagener's cat. She kicked and swore her level best, and got in several good scratches on the professor's hands. However, he stuck to his task, and after awhile the cat was ready, and we adjourned to the backyard. There was a whole gang of sparrows in the middle of the yard, forming a sort of ringround two that were fighting, and from the way in which every sparrow was talking at the top of his voice it was clear that some heavy betting on the fight was in progress. When they saw Van Wagener and his cat, they naturally flew up to the eaves of the house, where the fighting was resumed. Van Wagener took his flying cat to the extremity of the yard, and after showing her the sparrows at the top of the house, and exhorting her to gather them in, he launched her into the air."

"The cat rose slowly, kicking and yelling, until she was just above level with the eaves. The sparrows were so occupied with the fight that they paid no attention to her, and when she saw that there were at least 20 of them gathered close together, her desire to get at them made her temporarily forget her balloon and her paddle-wheels. She lashed her tail, as cats will do when bent on murder, and just as the professor predicted, the effect was to steer her in the direction of the sparrows. Her paddle-wheels were working smoothly and regularly, and though they were not large enough to give her any speed, they steadily carried her across the yard towards the sparrows. Van Wagener was in ecstasies. He challenged me to point out any defect in his flying cat, and when I candidly admitted that it did seem to be a complete success, he was the happiest man in New Berlinopolisville. The cat came through the air so slowly and noiselessly that she was within two yards of the sparrows before they saw her. When they did catch sight of this new and startling animal, they were the most frightened lot of birds that were ever seen outside of one of those so-called happy families, where half a dozen birds, clean paralyzed with fear, are shut in a cage with a cat that has been filled up with chloral, and the public is asked to regard the exhibition as a specimen of what will be the usual sort of thing when the millennium gets its work fairly in. Those sparrows left in a tremendous hurry. They had a sudden business call in some distant port of Illinois, and I don't believe a single one of them stopped flying until they had put at least 20 miles between themselves and Van Wagener's flying cat."

"Now, you see," said the professor, "how completely successful my invention is. My flying cat will either catch the sparrows and kill them, or she will frighten them out of the country. In either case the great sparrow problem is solved. It makes no difference to me, as a patriotic American citizen, whether all the British sparrows in the country are killed, or whether they are driven over into Canada. Come to think of it, I should prefer the latter result, for the driving of monarchial European birds out of our beloved country will be an object lesson in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, which will be of immense benefit to the nation."

The professor, being a scientific crank, was naturally a political crank also, and he was more than two-thirds mad on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. When the professor once got fairly started on the subject of the Monroe doctrine he forgot everything else, and he had clean forgotten his flying cat when Mrs. Van Wagener leaned out of a second-story window, and advised him, in case he was going to make a political speech, to hire a hall. She was a mighty sarcastic woman, and her contempt for her husband's political views was even greater than her contempt for his scientific achievements. She was on the point of continuing her remarks about the professor's political oration, when she suddenly gave the awfulest screech that I ever heard from female lips, though I was once in a room full of strong-minded women when a mouse ran across the floor. Mrs. Van Wagener thought that her last hour had come, judging from her screams, but, as I had a full view of what was taking place, I knew it was only the cat who had come. Having missed the sparrows the cat turned partly round to see what had become of them, and just then Mrs. Van Wagener, having unconsciously put her head within the animal's reach, the cat judged that her opportunity for making a landing had arrived, and accordingly she lit on the top of Mrs. Van Wagener's head.

"Most any woman, not knowing that her husband had invented a flying cat, would have supposed when some monster with sharp claws, and a talent for using bad language, came flying through the air and lit on her head, that nothing less than the sea serpent, or the flying dragons mentioned in scripture, had attacked her. What with the cat's desire to kick herself free from her flying apparatus, and her anxiety to get square with the human race, she did more with that poor woman's hair in five minutes than any other cat could have done in a good half-hour. The professor tried to explain that it was only the cat, and begged his wife not to injure the flying apparatus. It didn't seem to occur to him that he ought to run to his wife's assistance till he had taken him by the shoulders and started him upstairs. I don't want you to think for a moment that he wasn't anxious to help his wife, but he was so in the habit of looking at things from a scientific point of view, that he forgot that while he was explaining things Mrs. Van Wagener might be clawed to such an extent that she would never be recognized by her nearest friend. When he had once grasped the idea that she needed his help he fairly flew upstairs, and succeeded in transferring the cat's attentions to himself. Then I had to come to the rescue, for the professor, not having hair enough to interest the cat, she had devoted her efforts to beautifying his countenance, and if I hadn't succeeded in pulling her off, and tossing her out of the window, she would have torn his eyes out, or at all events ruined his nose. Her balloon had burst during her interview with Mrs. Van Wagener, and consequently when I threw her out of the window she struck the ground pretty heavily and smashed up the paddle-wheels. We never saw her again."

"Mrs. Van Wagener made peace with her husband on condition of his making a solemn promise never to have anything more to do with flying cats. I consider that she was wrong in so doing, for Van Wagener's invention was bound to be a success. If he had been allowed to carry it out, flying cats would have become as common as bats, and every sparrow in the states would have emigrated. If it wasn't that I don't believe in using other people's inventions I would go in for the manufacture of flying cats myself; and as it is I believe that Edison will some day hear of Van Wagener's experiment, and will immediately invent a flying cat and spend the rest of his life in trying to make the invention work."—Idler.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A CONTRARY PAIR.

Bonny Hobby, round and wee,
Tried to skate the best he could,
But his feet would not agree.
As two little playmates should.
Left foot started, but slack!
Left foot would not venture forth;
Then each took a different tack,
One to south, one to north.
For the only trouble lay
In this very thing, you know,
Neither foot would move the way
That the other wished to go.
So this naughty little pair
Went a-straying all about,
Here and there and everywhere,
Till at last they quite fell out.
Hobby, rubbing rustily
All his bruises one by one,
Says when playmates won't agree
There's an end to all the fun.
—Youth's Companion.

THE PITCHER PLANT.

It Is the Worst Noose Yet Discovered in the Vegetable Kingdom.

Here's the picture of a rogue of a plant that lies in wait like a highway robber for unwary flies and other insects, and when they appear it swallow them up and their friends never hear of them again. It has been given the botanical name of sarracenia, but it is commonly called the pitcher plant.



A PITCHER PLANT.

not as you hold it in your hand, but through the perforation on the other side of the card. It will be found necessary, unless you have exceptionally fine nerves, to rest the hand holding the pin against the cheekbone, for the difficulty is to get the pinhead directly between your eye and the perforation in the card and to hold it there without wavering. I must confess inability to satisfactorily explain this illusion, nor have I met with any explanation that seemed to meet the case fully and at every point. If a small perforation be made in a thimble such as, indeed, often occurs from long and constant use of that indispensable household article, everything seen through it, the letters on this column, for example, if the thimble is slowly moved over it, will appear greatly magnified.

A very curious optical illusion may be made to occur with the help of the accompanying illustration. Let a white card about the size of an ordinary business card, or smaller, according to the focus of the person's eyes who tries the experiment, be placed along the dotted line between the bird and the cage, on its edge likewise. It must be turned to the light so that the card throws no shadow. Let the middle of the end of the nose be placed on the upper edge of the card, and after a few moments' steady looking the bird will be seen to enter the cage.

Place a pea between the first and second fingers of the right hand in their natural position and you will feel the pea as one. Cross two fingers, bringing the second over the first, and place the pea in the fork between them so as to feel the left side of the pea with the right side of the second finger and the right with the left of the first. The impression will then be that you have two peas touching the fingers, especially if the eyes are shut and the fingers placed in position by another person.

The illusion will be equally strong if the two forefingers of both hands are crossed, and the pea placed between them. If a chicken in a sitting position on a table be gently pressed with one hand upon the supporting surface, the head and bill pressed down with the other hand, the fowl will remain perfectly powerless in the position given it for some time after all restraint has been removed; or if a thread be suspended over the comb of a chicken so that the ends hang down over its eyes the fowl will remain in a cataleptic condition, and finally pass into somnolence so deep that it will permit all possible movements without giving any signs of life; or if a pigeon be pressed gently upon a table so that it cannot use its

wings, and a finger be placed before its eyes and moved back and forth, following the motion of the hand, so that the eyes must continually notice it, the bird will soon become quiet, and will not fly away when the hand is removed.

If a frog's forelegs are tied together and the sides of the animal carefully stroked with the finger, it will, when laid upon its back, remain perfectly quiet, and only regain its activity when the hand is removed, while a frog that is free cannot be made to lie upon its back.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SPARROW WHIPS BANTAM.

Regular War Dance Indulged In by the Belligerent Midget.

The sparrow, in whatever part of the world he is found, seems to earn a reputation for a degree of persistency and pugnacity altogether disproportionate to his size. Even the climate of India does not enervate the valorous little creatures and they make their way, or take it, with the same resolute impudence that they exhibit in colder regions. In the Journal of the Bombay National History Society Lieut. Barnes gives some interesting particulars about the house sparrows of western India. At Derra he found that a pair had built their nest between a pair of antlers on the veranda, and another pair appropriated a soap box in the bathroom, where, although their nest was destroyed several times, they persisted in building until, out of compassion for their repeated labors, they were left alone. A third pair built in an empty cage hanging against a wall and there reared their little ones, although the cage was frequently taken down to exhibit the family to visitors. Once their eggs were stolen and their indignation was so disturbing that the residents of the house, for their own sakes, were obliged to hunt up and restore the missing treasures. Lieut. Barnes also states that these sparrows will attack their own image in a looking glass and will fight with it all day, only leaving off when darkness sets in, to begin the battle over again next morning, so that it was often necessary to protect the mirror with coverings. They are, perhaps, not more brave than the fiery little British American residents of this country, one of which not long ago disputed with a bantam cock the possession of a particularly delectable tidbit. The bravado of the sparrow astonished the bantam that he remained so aghast over his shoulder, so to speak, at the small warrior, who, having disposed of the delicacy, was indulging in a fantastic war dance.—Worthington's Magazine.

The Wonderful Marching Ant.

Paul Du Chaillu tells of the doings of a queer specimen of ant, which the natives call the lashikony, which marches through the forests in a regular line. This line usually averages about two inches in breadth and is often several miles long and with not a break in the column. "All along the line," says the great traveler, "large and fierce looking ants act as officers, keeping the singular army in order."

As Ardely, of Bristle Bird.

Elijah Ellicot, of Bristle Bird and Gloucester, who is 75 years of age, has taken up the bigie.

PRETTY EXPERIMENTS.

Some Curious Illusions of the Season in Men and Animals.

Among the many curious optical illusions produced by contrasting lines and forms some of a very astonishing character occur for which no satisfactory explanation has been furnished. 12 a card perforated by a pinhole be placed close to the face resting against the nose, as shown in the illustration, and pin be held by its point in such a way that its head comes between the eye and the pinhole in the card, the pin being held quite close to the eye, the pin, strange to say, will appear on the other side of the pinhole, reversed and magnified. You see the pin, in fact



A PIN TRICK.

not as you hold it in your hand, but through the perforation on the other side of the card. It will be found necessary, unless you have exceptionally fine nerves, to rest the hand holding the pin against the cheekbone, for the difficulty is to get the pinhead directly between your eye and the perforation in the card and to hold it there without wavering. I must confess inability to satisfactorily explain this illusion, nor have I met with any explanation that seemed to meet the case fully and at every point. If a small perforation be made in a thimble such as, indeed, often occurs from long and constant use of that indispensable household article, everything seen through it, the letters on this column, for example, if the thimble is slowly moved over it, will appear greatly magnified.

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DID YOU KNOW?

How Love goes to Washington, D. C. T.

A rate of one fare round trip has been made via Big Four Route and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Washington, March 4th. For particulars and sleeping car reservations address U. S. Lines, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

It is somewhat disengaged," said the torn negligee shirt, as the washerwoman squeezed the water out of it, "but I'm still in the wash!"—Buffalo Express.

Sore and stiff from cold; don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

A rosy doctor says that if people walked more they would not have corns. They didn't have to walk so much when they wouldn't care for corns.—Washington Democrat.

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and纠缠 like a drastic purgative. Diarrhea, malarial fever, and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this gentle family medicine.

Taxi is an unwritten law among women that no woman should go further from home than two blocks with a shawl over her head.

The Most Unique Calendar of the Season

Has Just Been Issued by the Lake Shore &

Michigan Southern Ry. Copy can be secured by sending six cents in stamps to cover postage, to A. J. Surr, G. P. O., Cleveland.

Mix have better health than the women, because they sigh less when they're wrong, and kick more.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Ivy, D. H. Atchison, Atchison, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

Groom breeding is doing nothing remarkable that one thinks will hurt or dispense others.—N. Y. Weekly.

Cascara stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sickens, weakens or grieves, 10c.

Our happiness is beaten unhappiness more or less consolable.—N. Y. Weekly.

The pain that tortures—sciatica. The cure that cures it—St. Jacobs Oil.

A snort absence quickens love, a long absence kills it.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wax bilious or constipated, eat a Cascara, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, N. Y.

THE NEW NORTH.
BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

Gov. Scofield's first message is warmly commended on all sides and criticised on none. He is certainly making a splendid start.

Wausau is agitating the question of taking the municipal elections out of politics and it is likely that non-partisan tickets will be put up in that city this spring. They claim that politics and city affairs do not mix well.

There has been considerable talk recently about the secession of the two towns which the legislature set off from this county four years ago and attached to Forest county. It is likely that an effort will be made to get them back.

Assemblyman Clark has been fortunate in his assignment to committee places and starts out with a splendid opportunity to make a useful and an excellent member. That he will be equal to the situation we who know him all know.

The Chippewa Falls papers say that there is an immense amount of venison being shipped out of that locality in defiance of the law. It is said that deer are being killed regularly for a business by men who are making the business pay.

The semi-centennial scheme is dead and will never be resurrected. It was the wrong time to get financial aid for anything and although Milwaukee did nobly in the way of contributions, there was little likelihood of any other community taking any interest in what was looked upon as Milwaukee's show.

Forest county won a signal victory over the Northwestern railroad interests in the Supreme court last week. The tax limitation law has been declared unconstitutional and the country can now go ahead as others do. A large share of the credit for the victory belongs to A. W. Shelton, of this city, who was the leading lawyer on the county's side.

Every farmer in this locality should write to Prof. W. A. Henry, at Madison, for a copy of his treatise on the beet sugar industry. It will some day be a big industry in this section and the farmers should investigate it now. The amount of money to be made in the raising of sugar beets and the necessary soils and conditions are all explained in the Professor's logical and clear manner.

Senator Riordan, of this district, took a prominent position in the organization of that body last week and he will officiate on three of the most important committees in the Senate. He is on the railroad, which is by far the most important, the Judiciary, which heads the list and the joint committee on fish and game. It is already evident that the Republicans made no mistake in putting Dan to the front. He will make one of the best and most influential Senators that this section of the state ever had.

The caucus of Republican Senators and Assemblymen at Madison last Wednesday night was an epoch in Wisconsin's history and a scene not soon to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to witness it. Merely that the selection of a man for the highest position within the gift of the State was to be made gave it great interest, but it was the manner and kind of a selection more than the affair itself which made it especially notable. There are this year more Republicans in the Legislature than ever before, and as the name of each was called he arose in his place and pronounced the name of John C. Spooner as his own and his constituents choice for the place of United States Senator. Only one Republican did not vote and he will vote for Mr. Spooner in the election. Those who saw this will never see another such a tender of appreciation from a people to a man for his ability, character and service to the state. And John C. Spooner rose equal to the occasion. His speech was well thought and splendidly delivered. He will go to the Senate with a National reputation and a prestige which will be of great benefit to the state. He will add to his fame and Wisconsin will be more proud than ever of its favorite son.

More than half a century has passed since Simon Cameron first entered the Senate, and twenty years have gone by since he retired from that chamber and put his son, James Donald Cameron, in his place. The latter

steps down on March 4, and presumably at that time the reign of the dynasty which the father founded will be over. The elder Cameron was not in the Senate the entire thirty-two years which elapsed between his first entrance into that body and his final retirement from it. During part of that time he held other posts, and during part of it he was in private life, but throughout the entire period, even while he was Minister to Russia, he was the dominant figure in Pennsylvania politics, and for many years of the time he was a potent force in the public affairs of the nation. Nor did he pass the scepter to the son when he placed the latter in the Senate in 1877. Onward from 1875 until the day of his death in 1889 Simon Cameron, while out as well as while in public station, both reigned and governed in Pennsylvania politics.

Then the symbol of authority, except as authority was and has been exerted by the elder Cameron's pupil, Matthew S. Quay, descended to the son, and the latter lays it down two months hence. The time from the day at the beginning of Polk's administration when Simon Cameron entered the Senate to succeed James Buchanan, who resigned to become Secretary of State in the Folk Cabinet, down to the retirement of his son at the beginning of McKinley's Presidency, which spans the period of active sway of the Cameron dynasty, marks the longest lease of political power ever enjoyed by any family in the United States, except the house of Bayard, whose days of potency, with brief interruptions, stretch from the beginning of the first Adams' Presidency to the end of Cleveland's.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Those Interested.

EDITOR NEW NORTH.
Regarding the statements of Joe Sheehy, the would-be-champion, in a bill advertising a bout at the opera house, Saturday evening, I have this to say:

1st, I will put up \$25.00 against an equal amount by Sheehy that I can name three men in Rhinelander who can best him at bag punching.

2d, I will make Sheehy a present of \$10.00 if he can produce a paper over my signature to the effect that I was not to be harmed at Sault Ste. Marie or at Rhinelander or in any match whatever, at any place.

3d, I accept his proposition to stand up before him six rounds, Marquis of Queensbury rules, and as evidence of good faith have deposited \$5.00 with Felix Dolan, the match to be for \$20.00 a side.

If Sheehy fails to accept either of the above propositions I do not want him to connect my name with his in any manner whatever hereafter.

W.M. DANIELS.

JAN. 15, 1896.

A Cure for lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Loudon Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold at Palace Drug Store.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The tax roll for the Town of Pelican is now in my hands for collection, at the town hall.

L. LARSON,
Town Treasurer.

For Sale.

We have 15,000 feet of Rock Elm lumber suitable for sleigh work.

STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Colds and Grip-

Are so similar that the skilled physician is oft times baffled. Dr. Humphreys' "cures both Colds and Grip"—etc.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, OONELDA COUNTY FOR
OONELDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said County, at the Prothonotary's office in the City of Rhinelander, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following cause will be heard and considered:

The petition of Mary J. Johnson, of the Town of Rhinelander, in said County for the appointment of Mary J. Johnson, or her other surviving relative, as guardian of the person and estate of George Johnson, Little House, Robert Johnson, Willer Johnson, Edna Johnson and Louis Johnson, of Hazelhurst, in said County, minor heirs of Lewis Johnson, deceased. By order of the Court.

Dated January 15th, 1897.

JAS. W. McCOMBE,
County Judge.

Foreclosure Sales.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, OONELDA COUNTY.
A. KALPERNICK, Plaintiff.

TENIA L. SUNSET and W. J. SUNSET, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-named court in the above entitled action, dated March 7th, 1895, and docketed March 8th, 1895, and to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, County of Oonelda, State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1897, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number one (1) of Brown's Second addition to the Village of Rhinelander, in the City of Rhinelander (Oonelda County, Wisconsin), for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated the 12th, 1896.

R. F. SMITH,
Sheriff of Oonelda Co., Wis.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, OONELDA COUNTY.
S. H. ALBRECHT, executor of the estate
of R. W. JAMES, deceased, Plaintiff.

PETER EXO, ANGELINA EXO, F. E.
FULLER and ANNIE F. FULLER, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-named court in the above entitled action, dated December 10th, 1896, for the above-named Plaintiff, I shall expose for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oonelda, State of Wisconsin, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate to-wit: The north sixteen (16) feet (except ten feet in the rear) being sixteen feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep, of lot number three (3), and the south lot of lot number four (4), in block number one (1) of the Village of Rhinelander, in the County of Oonelda, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment, with costs and disbursements of sale.

Dated December 12th, 1896.

R. F. SMITH,
Sheriff of Oonelda Co., Wis.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1 Cures Fever.

No. 2 " Worms.

No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.

No. 4 " Diarrhea.

No. 8 " Neuralgia.

No. 9 Cures Headache.

No. 10 " Dyspepsia.

No. 11 " Delayed Periods.

No. 12 " Leucorrhea.

No. 14 " Skin Diseases.

No. 15 Cures Rheumatism.

No. 16 " Malaria.

No. 20 " Whooping Cough.

No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.

No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.

No. 77 " Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c, 50c or \$1.

Dr. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N.Y.

THE BANK BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

NEW BANK BUILDING, RHINELANDER.

Steam Heated Bath Rooms.

All work in the torsorial line done satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty.

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE WORLD.

Every Day Something New Appears in the World.

New Inventions! New Discoveries!

It is now known that the Liver is the most important as well as the largest organ in the body. The Liver transforms digested food into pure rich blood. The Liver acts as a filter, removing all impurities from the blood.

The Liver secretes bile, which assists in digestion, destroys disease germs, removes all waste and poisonous matter from the system through the bowels.

Liver diseases are caused by over-eating,

improper food, alcoholic drinks,

exposure, or it is inherited.

When the Liver becomes affected, all the organs and tissues of the body suffer; a general lassitude, weakness and dizziness follows; headache becomes frequent; the bowels constipated, impure matter is absorbed, and waste tissues retained in the blood. The blood rapidly becomes impure; pimples, boils and sallow complexion may appear, digestion is affected, the food souring in the stomach causing belching, heart-burn, sour stomach. Disease germs may however enter the system unharmed and cause bilious, malarial, typhoid or other fevers.

These are but a few of the symptoms of a diseased liver which differ in different persons.

We will now consider the remedy—

Dr. Ray's Liver-T is a new and scien-

tific discovery prepared solely for Liver

diseases by the Meeka Medical Associa-

tion, specialists, of Chicago. It has

been tested daily in their practice, and

so wonderful has been their success with

it, that they are now placing it on the

market that all may try and be con-

vinced of its wonderful virtues.

If you are troubled with boils, pim-

ples, impure blood, and sallow complex-

ion, blood purifiers may relieve you, but

if you want to be cured, doctor the

(cause, Liver disease) with Dr. Ray's

Liver-T.

All intelligent Physician's now admit

that the majority of human ailments

arise from the Liver. Biliousness, sick

headache, indigestion, melancholy, loss

of appetite, dizziness and constipation

are common ailments; don't neglect

them; they indicate commencing disease

of your Liver. Dr. Ray's Liver-T will

relieve and cure you. It is put up in

tablets and liquid form, pleasant to take,

harmless, yet efficient in its action.

SAMPLES FREE. For sale by

PALACE DRUG STORE.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, OONELDA COUNTY.

A. KALPERNICK, Plaintiff.

TENIA L. SUNSET and W. J. SUNSET, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-named court in the above entitled action, dated March 7th, 1895, and docketed March 8th, 1895, and to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, County of Oonelda, State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1897, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate to-wit: The north sixteen (16) feet (except ten feet in the rear) being sixteen feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep, of lot number three (3), and the south lot of lot number four (4), in block number one (1) of the Village of Rhinelander, in the County of Oonelda, State of Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment, with costs and disbursements of sale.

Dated December 12th, 1896.

R. F. SMITH,
Sheriff of Oonelda Co., Wis.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, OONELDA COUNTY.

S. H. ALBRECHT, Plaintiff.

PETER EXO, ANGELINA EXO, F. E.

FULLER and ANNIE F. FULLER, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-named court in the above entitled action, dated December 10th, 1896, for the above-named Plaintiff, I shall expose for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oonelda, State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1897, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate to-wit: The north sixteen (16) feet (except ten feet in the rear) being sixteen feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep, of lot number three (3), and the south

CLARK & LENNON -- Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 11-Daily	2:50 A.M.
No. 12-Ashland Mail and Express	1:20 P.M.
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 4-Daily	11:20 A.M.
No. 2-Ashland Mail and Express	1:20 P.M.

H. C. BEUGER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited	1:50 a.m.
Accommodation	2:55 p.m. Dex. Sea.
Passenger	3:50 a.m. Dex. Sea.

Passenger

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited	2:10 a.m.
Accommodation	6:55 a.m. Dex. Sea.
Passenger	8:50 a.m. Dex. Sea.
Passenger	12:25 p.m. Dex. Sea.

Passenger

Annual Meeting of the County Board of Oneida County.

[continued.]

No. Name Nat. of Clm' Gnd' AM.

1 J. Tietz, Expenses	\$ 2.45	2.45
2 L. Bellie, Labor	16.25	16.25
3 J. J. Heardon & Co.		
4 Drugg.	25.75	25.75
5 Gen. E. Wood Lbr. Co.	10.00	10.00
6 Dr. W. Porter, Team work	8.00	8.00
7 F. H. Ilman, Services	107.00	107.00
8 G. W. Marks, Team work	12.00	12.00
9 St. Mary's Hospital	17.50	17.50
10 J. J. Heardon & Co.	31.57	31.57
11 G. H. Haddy, Ser. & Mts.	60.50	32.50
12 A. D. Daniels, Services	102.50	102.50
13 G. F. Sanborn	14.00	14.00
14 Crane, Fenelon & Co.	20.50	20.50
15 A. H. Heidebrand, Mdce.	21.50	21.50
16 Dean & Clark	10.00	10.00
17 A. H. Marks & Co., Drugg.	22.00	22.00
18 Anderle & Homan	6.70	6.70
19 Crane, Fenelon & Co.	22.77	22.77
20 T. McIndoe, Services	175.00	175.00
21 Josia & Chafe, team hire	3.00	3.00
22 A. F. Easton, Board	1.00	1.00
23 Spaford & Cole, Mdce.	8.00	8.00

On motion of Supervisor Curran the foregoing report of the committee on county poor, was adopted, and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue county orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor LaSelle, that the bills of the Shaw Publishing Co., No. 39, 40 & 41 and the bill of the Herold Publishing Co., No. 59 be laid over for further consideration. Motion carried.

Report of the committee on general claims to the county board of supervisors of Oneida County, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on general claims beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Dated Nov. 12, 1896.

JOHN C. CURRAN,

J. W. SCHAFER,

S. KELLEY,

Committee.

No.	Name	Nat. of Clm'	Gnd'	AM.
1 C. J. Olsen, Printing	\$ 18.20	14.20		
2 Gen. Chase, Services	24.00	21.20		
3 Rhinelander Printing Co.	24.00	21.20		
4 Lewis Hdw. Co., Mdce.	4.35	4.35	1 cord	
5 John W. Schaefer, Services	15.00	15.00		
6 Joshua Stork	116.00	115.00		
7 L. J. Billings	22.50	22.50		
8 Chas. H. Woodcock, Postage	20.00	20.00		
9 F. M. Mason, Expenses	43.66	42.66		
10 F. B. Peckard, Draw. Jaror.	1.00	1.00		
11 " " Postage	13.25	13.25		
12 " " Micro-graphy	15.00	15.00		
13 Josia & Chafe, Team Hire	3.00	refused	com. on poor.	
14 W. S. Clifford, Services	6.00	6.00		
15 John W. Schaefer, " "	12.00	12.00		
16 J. W. McCormick, " "	50.00	50.00		
17 Samways & Smith, Plastering	14.25	14.25		
18 W. F. Hall, Court Esq.'s Postage	21.10	21.10		
19 John C. Curran, Com. Work	16.50	16.50		
20 W. F. Calo, Circuit Court Fees	205.15	205.15		
21 John W. Schaefer, Com. Work	6.00	6.00		
22 Oneida Co. Abstract Co. Abstract Work	25.00	25.00		
23 C. C. Bronson & Co. Stationery	17.48	17.48		
24 Good Shepard Ind. School, Board & Costs	29.45	29.45		
25 Jackson & Longton, Services	22.25	12.25		
26 Pat Johnson, Services	22.25	22.25		
27 Frank Harper, " "	5.00	5.00		
28 W. C. Miller & Co., Black Books	40.00	40.00		
29 H. C. Miller & Co., Black Books	50.75	50.75		
30 Clark & Lounes, Mdce.	2.25	2.25		
31 R. H. G. R. Stationery	2.25	2.25		
32 W. F. Hall, Team Hire	15.00	15.00		
33 " " Ice Season 1896	17.00	17.00		
34 Shaw Pub. Co., Printing	10.00	10.00		
35 " " " "	7.00	7.00		
36 " " " "	7.00	7.00		
37 " " " "	21.00	21.00		
38 " " " "	21.00	21.00		
39 " " " "	21.00	21.00		
40 " " " "	21.00	21.00		
41 " " " "	21.00	21.00		
42 " " " "	21.00	21.00		
43 Shaw Pub. Co., Printing	21.00	21.00		
44 " " " "	21.00	21.00		
45 Mack & Smith, Work on Job	99.00	98.50		
46 W. F. Hall, Team Hire	2.00	2.00		
47 C. E. Lorrey, Labor	.75	.75		
48 T. H. McIndoe, Services	7.00	7.00		
49 Mr. Schaefer, Drayage	3.00	3.00		
50 Dr. Hill, Rep't of Births	1.00	1.00		
51 Dean & Clark, Mdce.	1.00	1.00		
52 Russell Mfg. Co., Erik Eids	10.65	10.65		
53 Rogers & Lowe, Work	25.00	25.00		
54 Samways & Smith, Work on Job	2.00	2.00		
55 Holland Trust Co., Water Rate	80.00	80.00		
56 E. B. Crook, Services	25.00	25.00		
57 Fred Peckard, " "	2.00	2.00		
58 Fred Peckard, " "	2.00	2.00		
59 Fred Peckard, " "	2.00	2.00		
60 Fred Peckard, " "	2.00	2.00		
61 Fred Peckard, " "	2.00	2.00		
62 Chas. H. Woodcock, Postage	2.75	2.75		
63 A. F. Easton, Board	1.00	1.00	com. on poor.	
64 H. E. Keppler, Error in Tax Settlement	1.75	1.75		
65 City of Rhinelander, Water Rate	25.22	25.22		
66 City of Rhinelander, Water Rate	31.50	31.50		

67 H. E. Keppler, Error in Tax Settlement

68 City of Rhinelander, Water Rate

69 City of Rhinelander, Water Rate

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96 City of Rhinelander, Water Rate

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PAPER COMPANY.
RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN.

It is no uncommon thing for Europeans who have been in Japan for some time to adopt the native costume and to discard the bowler hat, morning coat and patent leather boots for garments of silk. It is not even considered effeminate in such circles for men to wear white silk clothes, in which it is rumored they look remarkably attractive, as the women who have been to Japan can testify.

The total catch of shad in the Potowmac river in 1890 was 653,413 fish, weighing 2,447,007 pounds, and representing a market value of \$62,641. This catch was divided between the two states as follows: Maryland, 254,551 fish, weighing 834,561 pounds and valued at \$20,567; Virginia, 452,852 fish, weighing 1,592,233 pounds, worth \$43,084.

The statistics of crime for 1890 show that 10,632 murders were committed during the year, and that there were 123 legal executions and 131 lynchings during that period. The large number of lynchings show a disregard of law, but the small number of legal executions, as compared with the ghastly record of murders, also gives food for sober and serious reflection.

The Italians are discussing the advisability of pensioning Mrs. Maddalena Granatta, a lady of 57, who lives near Nocca, 12 miles from Naples. Her husband has been dead 10 years, but during the 10 years they lived together as man and wife they had 62 children born to them, 52 of them being males. Eleven different times in nine years triplets were born, and on three different occasions four boys were announced, and once there were four boys and a girl.

In German cities before a druggist is granted a license to open a store careful investigation is made to determine whether the needs of that particular neighborhood require it. Recently a young druggist in Altona, whose prospective marriage depended on his success in securing a license, was overwhelmed by the rejection of his petition. As a last resort he took the case to the minister of education, the highest authority, and, on being refused again, committed suicide.

STARTING from the base of the big toe there is a distinct line. This is the life line. In one foot it will curve along until it terminates under the instep far toward the lower base of the little toe. This means long life. If broken in the hollow of the foot it denotes a sickness at middle age, and if it terminates in the hollow of the foot it means a short life. This line is the most interesting one on the foot. The experiments that have been conducted lately have proved this to be an almost unerring reading of longevity.

NATURE makes a wonderful provision for the propagation of the mistletoe. The berries of the plant are much sought after by the missel thrush, bird familiar to all country people. As the bird eats the berries it gets the sticky seeds entangled in its feet and bill, and, flying away to another tree, it gets rid of them by rubbing them off sideways on the branches. It often happens to be a favorable spot for the seed to sprout in. Once planted the berry quickly proceeds to make good its advantage.

THERE is one state in the union which permits the death penalty to be inflicted by shooting. That state is Utah, the newest of all. A murderer named Patrick Coughlin was lawfully shot to death a fortnight ago by a firing squad of six deputy sheriffs. The law, which is derived from the previous territorial legislation on the subject, allows the convict to choose whether he will be hanged or shot. The validity of the statute was questioned some years ago in the supreme court of the United States, but it was upheld.

IT is expected that butterfly bonnets will solve the problem of theater hats. Although most women remove their hats in theaters nowadays, many of them would like to be spared the trouble. Now, we have a spreading butterfly on top of the head, whose gauzy wings are transparent, and which takes up so little space that the effect on the person behind is that of no bonnet at all, while the wearer feels that her head is properly dressed without the trouble of removing a bonnet. The butterflies are fastened on with stick pins.

Mrs. M. V. Montee, of Watkins, enjoys the distinction of being the only woman Star route mail carrier in Missouri. If not, indeed, in the United States. Mrs. Montee's husband, who has the contract, has other business that requires a portion of his time, and like the dutiful helpmate she is, Mrs. M., having wrapped up the baby and placed it in a comfortable bed in the wagon, takes the lines and goes over the route whenever necessary, making the stations and transacting the business with the regularity and precision of a veteran stage driver.

AT the Ingleside Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s marl pits near Charles-ton, S. C., a treasure was unearthed in the shape of a fossil, the complete head of some fierce antediluvian reptile. The remnant of the saurian is one of the finest specimens ever dug up in South Carolina. All of the ugly teeth are in place, and but for a small part of the bone on one side of the head the specimen would be perfect. The find was shown to Dr. Shepherd in Summerville. The doctor says that it is a treasure for a scientist, and that the value of the fossil should be very considerable.

CHILDREN BURNED.

Fifteen Inmates of a Texas Orphans' Home Lose Their Lives.

A Search of the Ashes Discloses the Charred Remains of the Luckless Little Ones—Several Others Badly Injured.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 15.—Fifteen little girls and boys are dead as a result of Friday night's fire at the Buckner orphan home and nine others are seriously burned and crushed. Three of the injured, it is thought, cannot recover.

The fullness of the holocaust was not discovered and fully realized until Saturday. The fire, which began about ten o'clock Friday night and raged until the boys' dormitory was destroyed, did not cool enough for search for bodies in the ashes until early Saturday morning. At that time it was thought that only five children had been burned to death. When the ashes had cooled enough to admit of a search scores of sympathizing friends and neighbors began the sad task of finding the bodies of the six who it was known had perished. The search had hardly been instituted when the terrible truth that there were more than five bodies in the ashes appeared. The search continued until dawn, when 15 bodies had been found.

All the dead except one were buried Saturday evening in the cemetery home. Rev. Mr. Beckner, manager of the home, officiated. The home physicians are in attendance on the injured. All the farmers in the vicinity turned out and assisted in making coffins, digging graves and burying the victims. There were 147 boys and more than 100 girls in the home. All are accounted for.

Three Children Suffocated.

Boston, Jan. 15.—John D. Reynolds, a laborer, has been unfortunate of late through sickness among his four children, and had called in Annie Connally, 14 years old, to assist in the care of them. She put the four to bed early Saturday night, two to a room, and she herself occupied the room with the two elder girls—Mary, aged 7, and Margaret, aged 4. All three were found dead in bed Sunday morning, with the gas turned on. It is supposed that this was done accidentally.

TIME IS NEEDED.

Dan & Co. Say Business Improvement Is Coming Gradually.

New York, Jan. 16.—H. G. Dan & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1873, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption did not yet bring the financial experts. It takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, large orders, resuming rails, expanding employment and larger distribution to the result which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. The output of pig iron has gained 15 per cent. since October 1. The output of coke has increased 15.7 per cent. since October 1. Sales of wool have become large. Money markets feel steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works have gone into operation each week in January, and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. The gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business."

"Failures for the week have been 155 in the United States, against 350 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 11 last year."

CURRENCY REFORM.

Many Plans Presented at the Monetary Conference in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—The national monetary convention which has been in session here two days yesterday adopted a declaration of what legislation in its opinion is needed upon the subject by a practically unanimous vote. This included a demand for the maintenance of the gold standard and the retirement of the demand obligations of the government. Accompanying this was a proposition for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report by bill or otherwise upon the evils and remedies of the currency system. The convention, after votes of thanks to various organizations and persons, adjourned, subject to the call of the executive committee.

MANY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Approximate Time Given for Their Completion.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Postmaster-General Wilson has been informed by Secretary Carlisle that the following post office buildings now in course of erection will be completed approximately at the time herein given:

Detroit, Mich., June 20, 1897.—Madison, Feb. 18, 1897; Richmond, Ky., June 20, 1897; Sioux City, Ia., February 20, 1897; Washington, D. C., June 20, 1897; Allegheny, Pa., October 21, 1897; Beaver Falls, Pa., July 21, 1897; Kansas City, Mo., June 20, 1897; Milwaukee, Wis., June 20, 1897; Omaha, Neb., December 21, 1897; Pueblo, Colo., April 10, 1898; Racine, Wis., August 18, 1898; Paul, Minn., June 20, 1898; Saginaw, Mich., October 21, 1898; South Bend, Ind., November 20, 1898; Youngstown, O., August 19, 1898.

PAID BAD MONEY.

Alton, Ill., Jan. 14.—Cornelius Herdington and John Richardson, two fashionably dressed young colored men, were arrested here Wednesday night for passing spurious five-dollar gold pieces. They were caught in the act and were thought to belong to the gang recently operating in St. Louis. Both jail from that city.

BIG CARRIERS IN TROUBLE.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.—The Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal company failed for \$1,026,000 and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway company went into the hands of receivers with liabilities of \$220,000.

CRACKS BY CIGARETTES.

Hixby, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Benjamin L. Davis, proprietor of the Tabernacle inn here, cut his wife's throat with a razor and then shot himself to death. He was crazy from cigarette smoking.

HAS SIXTEEN WIVES.

Denison, Tex., Jan. 15.—Thomas Lowe, aged 26, of Denison, Tex., confessed having 16 wives, all living, and 19 children.

PLATT IS CHOSEN.

Nominated for Senator from New York in a Remarkable Manner.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Thomas Collier Platt, the most prominent and influential republican in the state of New York, was nominated for United States senator by the republican members of the legislature in joint caucus Thursday.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 15.—Fifteen little girls and boys are dead as a result of Friday night's fire at the Buckner orphan home and nine others are seriously burned and crushed. Three of the injured, it is thought, cannot recover.

The fullness of the holocaust was not discovered and fully realized until Saturday. The fire, which began about ten o'clock Friday night and raged until the boys' dormitory was destroyed, did not cool enough for search for bodies in the ashes until early Saturday morning. At that time it was thought that only five children had been burned to death. When the ashes had cooled enough to admit of a search scores of sympathizing friends and neighbors began the sad task of finding the bodies of the six who it was known had perished. The search had hardly been instituted when the terrible truth that there were more than five bodies in the ashes appeared. The search continued until dawn, when 15 bodies had been found.

All the dead except one were buried Saturday evening in the cemetery home. Rev. Mr. Beckner, manager of the home, officiated. The home physicians are in attendance on the injured. All the farmers in the vicinity turned out and assisted in making coffins, digging graves and burying the victims. There were 147 boys and more than 100 girls in the home. All are accounted for.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

day. His name was not presented, the only candidate formally placed in nomination being Joseph H. Choate, of New York city. The nomination was made just a half hour after the caucus convened. Of the 130 republican votes cast Mr. Platt received 142, although his name was not mentioned until after the roll had begun. Such condition has never before been presented in party politics in New York state. Mr. Platt has steadfastly said that he was not a candidate and the programme carried out by the party leaders was in defiance to his wishes.

SPOONER NOMINATED.

Wisconsin Republicans Select Him as a Senatorial Candidate.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of Madison, was on Wednesday night nominated by the joint republican caucus of the Wisconsin legislature for the United States senate to succeed the seat that Senator

W. F. Vilas will vacate on March 4.

As the legislature is overwhelmingly republican, the nomination is equivalent to an election. The formal vote of the joint session of the legislature to elect him will take place on January 26.

FAMOUS LANDLORD DEAD.

Owner of Willard's Hotel at Washington Dies Away.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Joseph C. Willard, owner of the well-known Willard's hotel, died at his residence in this city Sunday morning, aged about 80 years. Mr. Willard was a native of Vermont, and with his two brothers came here from Albany, N. Y., years ago and became owners of Willard's hotel. Some years since Joseph became sole owner of the hotel property. Although he was very wealthy and owned much valuable real estate in Washington, he has lived as a recluse for many years, and was little known, except by name, to the present generation.

UNDER ARREST.

Gen. Robt. Cuban, Secretary of War, in Trouble.

New York, Jan. 13.—Gen. Carlos Robt., secretary of war of the Cuban republic, was arrested about 8:30 o'clock at night on a warrant sworn out by the Spanish consul, in which the general is charged with violation of the neutrality laws in connection with an alleged filibustering expedition to Cuba on the steamer Woodall, on June 22, 1895. Gen. Robt. was locked up in the Ludlow street jail over night and was brought before Commissioner Shields in the morning.

A Mother's Crime.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Frank Villier, of Pinney settlement, four miles east of Port Jervis, Lewis county, cut her child's throat and then her own. The child is dead and the mother cannot recover. The cause of the act has not been ascertained.

IS NOW A CITIZEN.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and a resident of this city, has renounced allegiance to the queen of England and become a citizen of the United States.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS.

Forest, Tex., Jan. 15.—A train on the Iron Mountain & Texas Pacific route was thrown from the track by wreckers at this place, and Engineer Clemons and the express messenger were fatally injured.

BREAKS THE SKATING RECORD.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Nilason skated indoors one mile Tuesday night in 2:20, breaking the record by eight seconds. In a half mile dash between Lawson and Nilason the latter won by half a yard.

AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Washington, Jan. 11.—It is said that the agreement between the United States and Spain recognizing the terms to be granted to the Cuban insurgents has been practically concluded.

MITCHELL NOMINATED.

Eaton, Ore., Jan. 15.—The representatives in joint caucus by a unanimous vote of the members present, nominated John H. Mitchell to succeed himself in the United States senate.

ITS CLAIM ALLOWED.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 15.—The agricultural college of the Missouri state university has been notified that Secretary Francis has allowed the claim of the college for 21,000 acres of government land.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Closing Session of the Fifty-Fourth Congress.

Measures of Importance Presented in Both the Senate and House.

A Daily Summary of the Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Mills (Tex.) made an impassioned speech in the senate yesterday in favor of the resolution introduced by him to declare recognition of a foreign government a congressional prerogative and to recognize the independence of Cuba, and strongly denounced the administration, charging it with favoritism toward Spain. Senator Proctor (Vt.) spoke in favor of a six-year presidential term and three years for congressmen.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday making the term of fourth-class postmasters four years. The resolution to extend the presidential term to six years and the free homestead bill were discussed.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Most of the time in the senate yesterday was given to Mr. Bacon (Ga.) in a speech upholding the power of congress to recognize new governments. In executive session the nomination of David E. Francis to be secretary of the interior was discussed, but no action was taken.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In the United States senate yesterday the free homestead bill to open to settlement all public lands acquired from the Indians free of any payment to the government, and involving 2,235,241 acres, was passed. The army appropriation bill (\$2,129,344) was reported. Adjourning to the 15th.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The House yesterday a resolution was passed to pay the widow of the late Speaker Crisp \$1,454, the expenses of his last illness and funeral. Mr. Johnson (Cal.) defended a personal attack made upon him by Mr. Maguire (Cal.) in the Congressional Record, and a resolution to expunge the matter from the Record was adopted.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Pacific railroad funding bill was defeated in the house yesterday by a vote of 163 to 102. The military academy appropriation bill was considered and a bill was passed fixing the minimum limit of capital for national banks in cities and towns between 50,000 and 3,000 inhabitants.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In the house yesterday a resolution was passed to pay the widow of the late Speaker Crisp \$1,454, the expenses of his last illness and funeral. Mr. Johnson (Cal.) defended a personal attack made upon him by Mr. Maguire (Cal.) in the Congressional Record, and a resolution to expunge the matter from the Record was adopted.

Washington, Jan. 19.—A senate bill was passed in the house yesterday to withdraw from the supreme court criminal cases other than capital, and to leave jurisdiction over them to the courts of appeals. The agricultural appropriation bill (\$2,129,344) was reported and a bill to make oleomargarine and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of the states into which they are transported was discussed.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The bill to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported was passed in the house yesterday. A bill was introduced for the establishment of a permanent census service.

Washington, Jan. 21.—In the house yesterday a bill was introduced authorizing the secretary of state to offer to the government of Spain a sum of money not to exceed \$200,000 for the purchase of the island of Cuba. The free homestead bill which came back with senate amendments was referred to the committee on public lands. A bill fixing the age at 65 years for retirement from the classified civil service was introduced, veterans of the civil war and their widows being excepted. At the evening session 14 private pension bills were favorably reported.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Most of the time in the house on Saturday was devoted to oratorial tributes to the late Speaker Charles F. Crisp. Mr. Sherwood (N. Y.) introduced a bill to regulate the sales of railroad tickets. It makes it unlawful for other than authorized agents to sell or transfer tickets or passes, fixes penalties for counterfeiting tickets, and provides that all unused parts of tickets must be redeemed by the companies by which they are issued.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

GOV. SCOFIELD.

Presents His Vows in a Message to the Legislature.

WISCONSIN AND THE HARD TIMES.

Commands the State's Financial System—Condition of State Institutions Reviewed—Truant Labor and Pardons—Banking Code Needs Revision.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—Following is the message of Gen. Scofield delivered before the legislature to-day:

The constitution directs that the governor shall communicate to the legislature at every session the condition of the state and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient.

Before proceeding to perform this duty, I desire to congratulate you and the people of the state upon the fact that notwithstanding the severe financial and industrial crisis through which the country has passed since 1893, Wisconsin has not suffered greatly.

Our state possesses so great a variety of resources, and the character of our population is such, that no ordinary disturbance in the industrial world can seriously affect us. While we have felt, therefore, the stringent times, and while many persons within the state are out of employment and many industries idle, we are suffering much less than some of our sister states—a fact for which we should be profoundly grateful.

There will be submitted to you the reports of the various state officers and the heads of departments, each of which contains recommendations for the improvement of the public service. These reports will I have no doubt receive the careful attention which they deserve.

The trust imposed upon your honorable body, in one of the branches of the state government, is a highly important one. Each member of the legislature is chosen, not especially to represent his own section, but rather as a representative of the state and its varied interests. Upon each member, therefore, rests the responsibility of furthering those interests which affect the welfare of the entire state.

Finance.

The financial system of our state is one of the simplest that has been conceived for meeting the wants of a large and growing commonwealth. It is, though simple, adequate to meet all the claims upon it, and we have the pleasing fact to record that, in the framing of laws and the planning for the state's welfare, but little attention is given herewith a statement of the condition of the state funds on December 31, 1893.

FUND OF FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 1893.

General fund.....	\$149,92
School fund.....	6,652,41
School fund income.....	6,652,41
Agricultural fund.....	2,627,52
Normal school fund.....	2,627,52
Drainage fund.....	6,653,77
Indemnity fund.....	774,42
Delinquent tax fund.....	1,248,42
Deposit fund.....	156,42
Reception fund.....	4,415,42
State Credit Fund.....	4,415,42
Wis. & Mich. Land Co. fund.....	516,52
Columbus and Sackland's fund.....	516,52
Allotment.....	516,52
 Cash on hand.....	62,653,22
 GENERAL FUND INVESTMENTS.	
Loan to State Agricultural Society.....	100,000.00
Mortgage on the fair grounds taken from E. C. McFetridge.....	47,782.42
Total.....	57,782.42
 OTHER FUND INVESTMENTS.	
School fund, bonds and loans.....	12,250.42
Agricultural fund loans.....	12,250.42
Normal school fund loans.....	1,882,242
Total.....	12,250.42
 The balance remaining unexpended in the governor's contingent fund at 12 o'clock on January 1 was \$500.	

The greater portion of the state's income for general expenditures is derived from the railways. For the fiscal year ending December 31, 1893, the receipts from the four per cent. tax upon the gross earnings of the railways, which is laid in lieu of other taxation, amounted to \$1,125,512. The total of expenditures from the central fund for the same period was \$1,111,502. The unfavorable financial and insurance conditions which have existed since 1893 have seriously reduced the earnings of the railway companies operating within the state, and in consequence thereof the revenues of the state have fallen off. With a return of normal conditions the revenue of the state from the railways will be restored; and the completion of the new lines and extensions already begun give promise of an increased revenue to the state, as well as the opening up of territory hitherto not accessible to settlers.

Railroads.
The railroads of the state are closely identified with the development of our agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and other interests. Farmers, merchants, manufacturers, miners and all classes of our people come daily into business relations with them, and it is a cause for congratulation that the relations existing between the 20 or more railroad companies doing business within our borders and the people of the state are so generally harmonious.

Educational.

The character of its common schools is the standard by which any commonwealth is best judged. The school system of Wisconsin may well bring pride and satisfaction to her citizens. The foundation of the system was laid in the constitution, and its present perfection is due to many years of intelligent legislation, to the earnest interest of the people, and to the able and patriotic efforts of those who give their lives to the great work of popular education. It is by far the most important interest for which the legislature is called upon to make provision. Some of the claims of the schools upon the question will be understood when it is stated that the total disbursements for the common schools during the year ending June 30, 1893, were \$1,131,162, and the total number of persons of school age reported for the year ending June 30, 1893, was 542,500; that the total number of scholars for the same year was 422,677; that the number of teachers employed in the state during the same time was 1,224, and that there are 152 free high schools in the state, which employ 62 principals and assistant teachers, at an annual compensation of \$174,552.

No educational factor has been more potent in making the school life attractive to the children and enlarging the scope of their intellectual training than the excellent tools to which access is furnished through the medium of the township library. The state superintendent is in touch with the administration of the township library law, and his recommendations for further legislation to increase the efficiency of the library and to accomplish the observance of the law in every town in the state are entitled to careful consideration.

I recommend that the legislature take the preliminary steps toward amending the constitution so that provision may be made by statute for paying the state superintendent of public instruction a salary commensurate with the dignity and importance of his office. An amendment of this character was voted upon at the last general election and defeated. The merit of the proposition is so obvious and the present situation so unsatisfactory as to warrant the belief that the defeat of the amendment was due to the absorption of

popular thought by the momentous issues of the campaign. Under the constitution the superintendent is receiving the meager salary of \$1,200. I cannot believe the people of this state desire a continuance of the present situation.

In his report, which will be laid before you, the state superintendent of public instruction has made a number of important recommendations and suggestions with a view to promoting the efficiency of the schools. These recommendations should be carefully considered.

The State University.

It is a cause for congratulation that our state university stands to-day in the front rank of the higher educational institutions of the country, and that each year it has been enabled, through the liberal provisions made by the legislature, to keep pace in its progress with the rapid development and improvement in higher educational methods. Each succeeding year shows a larger attendance in the various departments, and the percentage of attendance from our own state shows a very marked increase during the past few years. This latter fact is particularly gratifying as indicating that the advantages offered are coming to be better appreciated by those who are the chief contributors to the support of the institution.

The needs of the university I am sure will receive the consideration which they merit.

The agricultural college of the university in its development has kept up with the progress of the other departments, and the effect of its work is gradually to be seen in improved methods, greater diversification of crops, and relatively larger profits in the agricultural pursuit in our state. The importance and value of the work being done in this department are more directly noticeable, perhaps, than the work of any of the other departments. The special needs of the agricultural college should be carefully considered.

The Normal Schools.

The completion of the building and the opening of the new normal school at Superior gives the state seven normal schools of high character and excellent equipment.

The prosperity of these schools, judged by the attendance, must be very gratifying to every person interested in educational matters. No state in the union offers better advantages to those who desire to equip themselves for the honorable profession of teaching than does our own state, and this is shown by the fact that in each one of our normal schools there are many students from other states. The needs of these schools in the way of appropriations are well known, and I am sure the high standard and efficiency of the schools will not be lessened by a failure to make the proper provision for their support.

The Historical Library.

The legislature of 1893 made an appropriation for the erection of an historical library building, in which to preserve the valuable collections of the State Historical society. This appropriation was made in view of the fact that the collections of the Historical society, many of which are rare and could not be replaced if destroyed, were in their present location in the capitol building thought to be liable at any time to be destroyed by fire, and because it was feared that the enormous weight of the society's library and collections upon the upper floors of the south wing might endanger the walls of the building. An additional appropriation is necessary to complete this structure. To leave it as it is would entail a loss upon the state. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation sufficient to complete the historical library building be made.

Charitable and Penal Institutions.

The report of the legislative visiting committee, which will be laid before you, calls attention to the urgent need for more prison room in the state. In this connection I desire to call to your attention the necessity for the establishment of some sort of an intermediate prison, to which first offenders may be sent. In spite of the greatest care which can be given by the prison authorities, it is impossible, in a state prison like ours, where no distinction is made between inmates who are first offenders and those who are known to be hardened criminals, to reach reformatory results, which should be one of the chief objects of imprisonment. The crowded condition of the prison at Waukesha makes clear the necessity either of building an addition to the present prison, or the erection of a new prison. The situation, therefore, forces a consideration and determination of this question of an intermediate prison for first offenders and young convicts who are not yet beyond the age when they can be reformed. Some division and classification of criminals which makes possible the criticism frequently made that under the severe pressure of work laws are enacted which may not only be out of harmony, but many times in actual conflict, with statutes already in existence and of a character to increase litigation at public and private expense, and to foster a sense of instability in the law. I suggest, therefore, that you consider the question of appointing a commission of trained men whose duty it shall be, when measures have passed to that stage before your body, where their final enactment is virtually assured, to pass upon the validity of the measures and make recommendations, when necessary, to bring measures into harmony with existing statutes.

The board draws the recommendations of previous reports for a reformatory for first offenders. In spite of the reforms which have been wrought in prison discipline, the criminal who has been apprehended by the officers of justice for the first time is thrown into contact more or less closely with offenders to whom the practice of crime has become a life profession. His term of imprisonment is usually a short one, but it is long enough to permit of a schooling in which he shall learn new methods of degradation and new artifices of concealment. Society seems to be educating him at its own expense to acquire a skill whereby he can more effectively prey upon the honest. Economic considerations—from the narrowest monetary aspect of the question to the most advanced genealogical conclusion—call for a separation of first offenders from habitual criminals, and this can be accomplished only when an institution is provided for the less hardened class.

Home for Feeble-Minded.

The new home for the feeble-minded at Chippewa Falls, for the erection of which the last legislature provided, is about completed. No provision has been made for the furnishing of the buildings, and in order that this new charity shall be made available at once, I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Prison Labor.

The competition in the sale of products manufactured by convict labor in the state prison with the same products manufactured throughout the state gives rise in some quarters to an increasing complaint. This is not peculiar to Wisconsin, but the subject is receiving a great deal of attention throughout the country. It is not necessary for me to point out the injustice growing out of compelling honest labor to compete with the forced labor of convicts. But the subject is a complicated one, involving various considerations of great importance, and deserves the utmost investigation and thought.

Among the things to be considered are the necessity for so directing the employment of convicts confined in the various penal institutions as that each convict, when his term of sentence expires, may have learned some trade, or otherwise have fitted himself for earning an honorable living; the necessity dictated by humane impulses for giving employment to convicts rather than allowing them to be idle; and the importance to the taxpayer of making criminals self-supporting rather than a perpetual burden upon the state. The first of these is the most important. An attempt has been made in New York to solve this difficult problem by a constitutional provision, and the laws of that state may well be considered by your legislature body when the subject comes before you.

While considering the effect of convict labor competition in our own state prison with products manufactured in the state, it may not be unsafe to consider whether the legislature should not be caused to protect the manufacturers and labor of the state against competition with similar products made by the convicts of other states.

The legislature of New York in 1893 passed an act upon the subject which required "all goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which convict labor is employed in any state except the state of New York, shall before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as hereinbefore provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this state without such brand, label or mark." The remaining sections of the act deal with details, and prescribe a severe penalty for violation of its provisions.

As the act deals with interstate commerce, it goes as far, probably, as the legislature can lawfully go in the exercise of the police power of the state.

I recommend the investigation by your body, either through one of your committees or through the board of control of the result of the system adopted in New York and other states. Such an investigation may very well be fruitful of good results. I recommend the whole matter to your best thought and attention.

The Subject of Pardons.

The applications for pardons and commutations have so multiplied as to render it difficult for the executive, with the other duties devolving upon him, to give to each case the investigation and consideration which the exercise of so delicate and great a power demands.

The legislature of 1893 has accomplished a great deal during its short existence. The experience of two years has shown that the law should be amended in some particulars so as to increase the efficiency of the board. This report will be printed, and as it contains much that would be of service to both employer and employee, provision may well be made for some adequate distribution of it. It is a subject of the highest importance, and deserves, as I know, it will receive, your earnest consideration.

Insurance Code.

At the last session of the legislature a law was passed creating a commission to prepare an insurance code for the state. The commission appointed consists of Hon. W. A. Fricke, insurance commissioner of the state, Hon. Emil Baensch, lieutenant governor, and Hon. M. C. Phillips, of Oshkosh. This commission has completed its work and the result will be laid before you.

Among the important things recommended in the new code is that the duties of the commissioner of insurance be clearly defined, and that every fee and perquisite heretofore received by that official be eliminated, so that the only compensation will be the salary.

The subject of fire and life insurance is of great and increasing importance to the people, and I commend the commission's report to your best consideration and attention.

The Dairy Industry.

The stringent law prohibiting the manufacture of spurious dairy products in our state has had a salutary effect. In its report, which will be laid before you, the state dairy and food commissioner suggests some changes to make the law more effective.

The law has proven to be so beneficial in its workings that I have no doubt you will view favorably any effort to increase its good results.

The National Guard.

The national guard of Wisconsin has reached a plane of efficiency never before equaled in its history. It is to-day probably the best equipped and trained body of state militia to be found in the country. This high standard, which has been reached only by the most careful attention and wise management, should be maintained, and the necessary provision for its maintenance should be made by your honorable body.

The supreme court, in decisions overturning two legislative apportionments as unconstitutional, has laid down the general rules governing the performance of such duty; but under the constitution, even so construed, much is of necessity left to legislative discretion.

There is no power conferred by the constitution upon any one of the branches of the government of greater or more far-reaching importance than the legislative power of apportioning and redistricting the state. However carefully such a measure may be prepared, it is, so far as experience has shown, too much to expect that a majority or more of 122 persons, whatever political party they may belong to, will be able to consider it and enact it uninfluenced by partisan bias, local interest or selfish purpose.

The new constitution of New York, fully considered and adopted by a convention composed of many men of great experience and ability, contains some instructive provisions upon the subject, and the system adopted in Ohio may be consulted with advantage. It certainly is possible to so amend the constitution as to minimize the difficulties which now beset the work of apportionment. This is important, both to conserve a greatly popular right and to prevent a growing popular distrust in the constitutionality and integrity of legislative action upon the subject caused by these constantly recurring controversies.

Certainly no political party should be permitted to take to itself any advantage or power at the expense of the great principle of proportionate representation in the legislature, which underlies our system of government.

A Law Commission.

I know something of the large amount of work which devolves upon this body and the manner in which, especially toward the close of the session, its various committees are burdened. It is this condition of affairs which makes possible the criticism frequently made that under the severe pressure of work laws are enacted which may not only be out of harmony, but many times in actual conflict, with statutes already in existence and of a character to increase litigation at public and private expense, and to foster a sense of instability in the law. I suggest, therefore, that you consider the question of appointing a commission of trained men whose duty it shall be, when measures have passed to that stage before your body, where their final enactment is virtually assured, to pass upon the validity of the measures and make recommendations, when necessary, to bring measures into harmony with existing statutes.

Table Lands.

I am advised by the commissioners of public lands that the work of completing the swamp-land record and the other work in connection with the public lands has so far progressed that the force of this office can be largely decreased.

In my opinion a wise economy would result in the uncompleted work of the land office might properly be committed to one of the other departments of the state government, supervision, of course, remaining in the hands of the commissioners provided for by the constitution of the state, and if no legal obstruction interposes, I recommend that the legislature take action looking to this end.

The State Session.

In this connection I recommend that an effort be made to regulate and bring under one system the state service in the different departments of the capital building. The general impression that this service is to be improved, and a large saving effected by some kind of classification of the employees of the various departments. Not only officers, or head of any department, should have unlimited authority to employ clerks and other subordinates. A classification of the employees, fixing the salaries and limiting the number to the actual need of each department, would, I have no doubt, increase the efficiency of the service, and result in a material saving to the tax payers.

There will undoubtedly come before this session of your honorable body measures looking to the extension of the civil service system in different cities in the state. There is throughout the country, and especially noticeable in our own state, a desire for an improvement of the present system. Any measure looking to that end, while its scope cannot be clearly defined in this communication, should not be extended beyond a point where it will interfere with the law as it now stands. I have no doubt that you in your wisdom will do your best to mark the proper limits of such measures.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I desire to earnestly urge upon you the necessity for wisdom and economy in the expenditure of the public funds. The history of every state shows that in proportion as a wise economy is practiced in the expenditure of the public money is the administration of public affairs clean and efficient. Yet it should not be forgotten that economy does not imply inadequate provision for the actual needs of public institutions.

It is apparently the popular judgment that legislative sessions have been unnecessarily prolonged. The times are hard and the people are in no humor for extravagant or unnecessary expenditures, and I pledge myself to cooperate in every possible way with what you will know to be your wish, that the work before us be carried forward with due dispatch and economy.

EDWARD SCOFIELD.

By a law passed in 1893 Messrs. A. J. Sonnenberg and J. R. Berryman were appointed by a committee

Dress Goods Bargains —BUT NOT— Bargain Dress Goods!

We want you to always bear in mind that when we use the word "bargain" it always means a real good article at a low price, and never means job lots, shell-worn seconds, or the kind of goods that are made for the stores that are always crying something for nothing. When you buy that kind of goods, instead of getting something for nothing, you get nothing for something.

Black Brilliantine, 55 inches wide.....	25c
Black Storm Serge, 40 inches wide.....	25c
Blue Storm Serge, 40 inches wide.....	25c
Black Serge, 55 inches wide.....	25c
Blue and red mixed wool suiting, regular 50c value, for Brown and red wool suiting, regular 50c values.....	25c
Grey mixed suiting, regular 50c values.....	25c
Brown and blue changeable suiting.....	25c

Gold Medal Black Dress Goods

Are worn by the great majority, as it is the only fabric which is most pleasing to the eye, and no lady can do without it. Therefore it is our duty to warn you against imitations in fabrics. GOLD MEDAL goods are made of the best wool, best dye and best finish.

OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU.

With every yard of "Gold Medal" goods that you buy of us goes a guarantee and it is, THAT IF GOODS ARE NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY, WE WILL CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY.

The above is a guarantee of the manufacturer to us, and we in return give same to you. You therefore run no risk.

Cash Department Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,

Rhineland, Wisconsin
Strictly One Price and Strictly Cash.

Don't Wait Until To-morrow—
Come To-day.



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[CONTINUED.]

"Mr. Temptins, do you think we shall get safe away?"

"I am hopeful of it now," I replied, "but a few days ago it was 'Ralph' instead of 'Mr. Temptins'."

"And it's 'Ralph' now," he said as he gave me her hand to hold, but looked away in that coy, shy way which we expect to find in a girl, and which we consider such a charm.

"I'll speak to the father tomorrow," I said as soon as I dared trust my voice to say anything, and as he did not pull her hand away I knew that it was all right between us, and I felt that joyful that I wanted to stand up and shout.

As to how people make love on land I have no knowledge, but I'm telling you in my plain, sailor-like way how we made love on shipboard in that bit of bay, with mayhap half a hundred deperate villains hidden in the bushes not a stone's throw away. There was no rooming that I was ready to die for her, and she didn't declare that I was the bravest and noblest man on earth. I know I loved her with all my heart, and had she not loved me she would not have placed her future in my keeping. We just quietly accepted each other for better or worse, and if I can't weave much of a romance into it you'll have to accept it without.

We heard nothing whatever of the mutineers during my watch or up to midnight. We had been relieved about half an hour, and the ship was as quiet as a graveyard, when the tide began to come in. This swung the head of the bark to the sea and her stern within about 15 yards of the bushes. If the mutineers had a plan for that night, it would soon unfold itself. The idea was that they would creep down through the bushes to the edge of the water and quietly swim off to us, hoping to find our vigilance relaxed. A dozen strokes would bring a swimmer alongside.

There were four persons in the second watch, as there had been in the first, and while they kept eyes and ears open they suddenly discovered three mutineer sharks moving lazily around the vessel. They were of the species known as the hammer head, and there is no finer nor more disgusting inhabitant of the sea unless it is the octopus. By and by the sharks remained stationary, as if on guard. I said the four people were watching and listening, and yet but for those sharks terrible calamity might have happened. Some 15 or 20 of the mutineers took to the water to board the

bark over her bows, and whatever noise they might have made was drowned in the grating of her chain cable in the iron hawse hole as she swung to the tide. But none of them reached her. The first one had not yet laid hands on her chains when one of the sharks seized him, and three seconds later the other two'd selected victim. There were three fearful shrieks, a chorus of shouts and a great splashing, and all was over before any one from the cabin could get on deck. The surviving mutineers stood on the beach and cursed and hurled showers of stones aboard, but a shot or two fired above their heads dispersed them. Three of them had met an awful fate, but no one had any pity to waste on them. On the contrary, we earnestly hoped that one of them might turn out to have been Ben Johnson, the leader and the most desperate man of all.

CHAPTER XV. A DEATH ON BOARD.

At an early hour next morning after the tragedy recorded in the previous chapter a number of the mutineers appeared on the beach, where their provisions yet lay in a heap, and began to carry off various articles. Our hope that Johnson might have been one of the trio devoured by the sharks was soon dispelled, as he was the fourth or fifth man to appear. Without so much as a look at the ship he began shooting orders, and for an hour was constantly in sight. At the end of that time everything had been carried out of sight among the bushes. When ready to go, Johnson turned to face us, drew himself up, and, fastening his gaze on Captain Clark, he said:

"Captain, I was playing you soft yesterday when I told you that we'd be content with the provisions. We want the bark, and we'll keep trying for her as long as there's a man left alive. You've shown us no mercy and need expect none from us."

"Well, what's your point?" asked the captain as the fellow paused.

"It's just this: Give us the bark, and we'll go away in her and leave you in comfortable shape on the island. Release us, and we'll find a way to destroy ship and all of you, even if we perish at the same time. It should rest with you and your bloody nannies to say no to this, for the men with wives and children ought to have a word. Look here,

Saunders, Smith, Williams, you women

who want to see home again, are you going to?"

Captain Clark had a rifle in his hands. He raised it to his shoulder and covered the convict and said to him: "I'll come five and then drop you dead in your tracks!"

He counted one, two, three, and then Johnson turned and walked away. It was not a bluff on the captain's part. His finger was pressing the trigger, and he would surely have sent a bullet through his mate's head. He would have been justified in doing it, let thus far we had shed blood only in defense. Some of the people were disposed to believe that if the mutineers meditated any further more Johnson would have been too politic to utter threats, but two or three of us took a different view of the matter. He was not a diplomat. He was a man utterly without fear, and when there was a chance for a fight he never thought of using strategy to secure an advantage. Defeat had worked him up to that pitch where he must free his mind, and he would need watching none the less for announcing his determination.

If the wind had not shifted directly into the south, making it an utterly impossible thing to sail the bark out of the bay, no matter how large a crew she might have had aboard, I think our captain would have carried her out and made shift to at least reach another anchorage. The nervous strain had begun to tell on us and some of the women were right down ill, and the knowledge that we were still in peril and might have to fight for our lives at any minute had no consolation for us.

"I don't know what plans they have," said Captain Clark as we counted together, "but we must be wide awake for them day and night. If they had one single match and 50 rounds of ammunition we might have to make terms with them. Thank the Lord that they haven't! They'll cook up some devilish scheme, however, and, as I said, we must be watchful. Let them once get possession and they'd show mercy to neither man, woman nor child."

What I secretly dreaded was that they would fire the forest, which was just then very dry. The thought came to them, no doubt, that the Hindoo would have also been consumed, and their plan was to possess her. However, by noon of the day I have been speaking about it came on to rain in grand style, and the storm continued until next morning without a break. Everything being thoroughly drenched, with a certainty of more rain at brief intervals, there was no longer the fear that the forest might be fired by accident or design.

All the men, the single women and Mary Williams were counted off and divided into three watches. Awnings were placed fore and aft to protect the watch on deck from the weather, and during the day, unless too wet, one man in the watch was to be stationed in the cross-trees with a glass and a rifle. As I came on duty on the second morning, having Mary and Haskell in my watch, I was the first one to take a trick afloat. I left my rifle at the cross-trees and went up until I had a clear view of the island over the trees. I judged it to be about two miles square, and it was thickly covered with trees and bushes except in occasional spots. The mutineers had made a camp about half a mile due north of the ship. The sail had been stretched on stakes, and two or three fires were smoldering, but it was 9 o'clock before I got sight of any of the men. Then they came crawling out, one by one, and I soon found that all had not gone merry with them. With the glass I could bring each man so close that it seemed as if I could lay a hand on his shoulder.

There seemed to be a dispute about who should act as cook, and from words the gang soon came to blows. There were half a dozen fights going on at once, and I saw Ben Johnson using hands, feet and a club to restore order. When the fighting ceased, ten of the men seized a part of the provisions and went off through the forest toward the western shore. They defied Johnson and had selected a new leader.

Whether the more would turn out good or ill for us was to be determined. The more they fought among themselves the less likely they were to attack us, and yet we should now have two different gangs, each working independently of the other, to look out for.

The day and the night passed away without an alarm, but at an early hour on the following morning the entire force of the smaller party appeared on the beach and hauled the bark. They were pretty evenly divided between convicts and sailors, and they put forward as their specimaster the sailor who had served as bos'n of the bark. As everybody came on deck in response to the alarm, the party on the beach uncovered their heads in a respectful way, and the bos'n began:

"Captain Clark and good friends all, this is the truth, and may the whole gang of us perish on the spot if it isn't. We were dragged into this business. We had to join 'em to save our lives. Every one of us here would have fought for the ship if we could have got off among you, but they watched us too close. Mates, I calls upon you, one and all, to tell the captain if I'm speaking the truth or no."

"Aye, he is that!" shouted three or four in chorus.

"And what do you want to get at?" asked the captain in reply.

"Well, sir, it's just this way, sir. Those of us you see here have broken away from the others. We have no heart in it, you see. We wants to come aboard, sir. We don't ask to be trusted, but are willing to be put in irons and carried to Australia for trial. We may be hung for what we've done, sir, but we shall certainly be murdered if you don't take us aboard."

The sympathies of the women, and of some of the men as well, were at once aroused, and they entreated the captain to grant the request. He silenced them with a gesture and said to the mutineers:

"Harkie, Dick Taylor and the rest of you! Your words are fair, but your

hearts are black enough. I know your game, and I say to you that if there's a man of you left in sight when the minute is up I'll put a bullet through his head."

Away went the rascals, helter skelter, and they were only well concealed in the bushes when they sent up a great hissing and groaning and shouting, and when that ceased they indulged in threats to make the blood run cold. They well knew that the iron cages had been destroyed and that we hadn't a pair of shackles or handcuffs aboard. No matter how we secured them, it foolish enough to take them aboard, some one of them would have found a way to liberate himself and all others, and then it would have been slaughter. I do not think there was collusion between the two parties, and therefore mention it as a singular coincidence that directly afternoon the other and larger party came down and stood on the identical spot and made the same identical offer. The spokesman in this case was also one of the sailors, and he stated that they had driven Ben Johnson out of the camp and would have no more to do with him. Captain Clark returned about the same answer, and the words and actions of the mutineers left no room for doubt that they had planned our destruction.

The next event of importance saddened all hearts. Mrs. Saunders was not a robust woman, and with the first signs of trouble abroad had been thrown into a nervous fever. The women had given her the best care they could under the circumstances, but even the skill of a good physician might not have avail-

ed. The excitement of the situation kept her fever going, and we had been anchored in the bay just a week, when one night she treated her last almost without warning. It was a shock to all of us and a hard blow to husband and children. We made her a coffin out of the best material at hand, and while two of us stood guard on the shore with our rifles the others buried her in a grave just above high water mark.

The almost immediate result of this sad event was a written communication from all the passengers, which was a protest and an appeal combined. They wanted the captain to abandon the bark, take to the boats and seek to reach Adelaide. He answered it by calling us all together in the cabin and pointing out, first, that owing to the bad weather the voyage would be one of such exposure and peril that he would not undertake it except as a last resort; second, to abandon the bark as she stood simply meant to turn her over to the mutineers, who would pursue and destroy us; third, if she was scuttled or set on fire, he and I lost every dollar we had in the world, and, under the circumstances, it was doubtful if insurance or charter would hold good. It could not be shown we were in sufficient peril to justify such proceedings, and he should respectfully but firmly decline to accede to the wishes of the passengers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A friendly boxing match between Wm. Daniels and Frank Barnett was witnessed by a few admirers of the sport at their training rooms yesterday. The bout was lively and interesting, and was enjoyed by those who saw it. Barnett is desirous of organizing a class foristic training and his work with Daniels at their meetings is intended to give an idea of his capabilities in that line. He shows up well and will give good value to those who patronize him.

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C. F. Smith invests in Milwaukee Real Estate.

A large purchase of fine residence property—the largest deal of the kind made in Milwaukee in some weeks—was closed Monday afternoon. C. F. Smith, president of the Grand Island Lumber company of Munising, Mich., and for some years a resident of Rhinelander, bought twenty-eight building lots in C. A. Maynard & Agnew's subdivision No. 2, located on Mineral Spring road and Stowell Place, in the town of Milwaukee, near the lake shore drive. The price paid was \$17,000, and the property is said to be one of the finest residence tracts along the lake front. Mr. Smith, who recently became a resident of Milwaukee, stated today that he expected shortly to erect a handsome home upon a portion of his property. The land is near the proposed route of the Whitefish Bay electric railroad.—Evening Wisconsin.

Barber, Dick Taylor and the rest of you! Your words are fair, but your

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